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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1876.

VOL. XIII. NO. 173.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether it is ordered in his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

BELL VS. "BAB."

TESTIMONY OF COLONEL DYER.

BELL'S STATEMENT CORROBORATED.

A Jealously Guarded Bundle of Papers.

Denials from Storrs Brandley and Others.

Bell Denounced as a Dead-beat Detective.

A Very Pretty Fight, as It Stands.

TESTIMONY OF COL. DYER.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Committee on War Expenditures to-day heard Col. D. P. Dyer, District Attorney at St. Louis, in reference to the testimony of C. S. Bell, the detective, who testified yesterday. The witness first met Bell in St. Louis in the fall of 1875; he came to the District Attorney's office one day and showed an envelope with a note on the back signed Avery, and he [the witness] understood it to be written to Fitzroy to deliver any papers in his possession to Bell; he understood that Bell was seeking evidence for the Government. Bell was to see Joyce and, if possible, get the correspondence that passed between Joyce, Avery and Babcock; he wrote a note to the warden of the jail and asked him to deliver the papers to Bell, the bearer; Bell subsequently came to St. Louis during the time of the Babcock trial; witness met him at the house of Mr. Eaton, special counsel for the Government in the case; he intimated that he had got the Avery papers from the files of the District Attorney's office, and exhibited them to Avery and wife at the Lindell Hotel; witness asked him the character of the papers, in order to ascertain the truth of the statement; Bell said he had a pencil memorandum from a man named Woodward, a pencil memorandum from Binford Wilson, and a dispatch from the Treasury asking witness to come to the Secretary's room; he remembered that he had such papers in his possession, and was satisfied from Bell's conversation that he knew something about their disappearance; Bell had asked if he had any dispatches signed "B. Finch," or "Bullfinch?" Bell said he had certain documents in his possession in New York, and had telegraphed for them to be forwarded to St. Louis by express; that the papers consisted of a cipher, partly in his and partly in Luckey's handwriting; also, a letter from A. C. Bradley, telling him to come to Washington and he would be cared for; the substance of his statement was that a proposition had been made to him by Luckey and Babcock to extract testimony in the Babcock case from the District Attorney's office. The witness had been very careful of the dispatches and letters relating to the Babcock case, because he feared some such exploit as was resorted to in the Avery case. He placed them in a box and deposited them in the Safe Deposit vaults. Before that Bell was one day seen in the District Attorney's office overhauling some papers, and was informed that nobody was allowed to do that in the absence of Colonel Dyer. Bell excused himself by saying he was hunting for a match to light his cigar with. Bell, soon after the proposition to furnish this information, delivered to him the cipher and the Bradley letter. After the trial he returned them to Bell, and has not seen them since, except as produced in the New York *Herald*. These papers were not produced until nearly the end of the trial. The reason they were not used in evidence was because Luckey was summoned there for the Government, and was finally claimed as a witness for the defense. At a consultation between witness and his associates, Broadhead and Eaton, as to the advisability of calling Bell as a witness, it was decided to wait till Luckey was put upon the stand, and then produce Bell in rebuttal. It was understood that Bradley was there also, called by the defense, and it was intended that Bell should not be brought in as witness in chief. Had the prosecution known or believed that the defense would not call Luckey they would have had Bell brought forward and used in chief.

Mr. Bell, who was in the room, asked Colonel Dyer whether it was because of his supposed unreliability that he was not put upon the stand. Colonel Dyer answered that the witness had been stolen the Avery papers from the District Attorney's office he did not look upon him as a witness he wanted to tie to without corroborative evidence, and he did not believe much in himself to begin all the way. But if Luckey had been called, he certainly would have put Bell on the stand to rebut Mr. Bell then asked Colonel Dyer if, in such cases, extraordinary means are necessary to get evidence. Colonel Dyer said he was not in that kind of business, and did not feel competent to answer the question. He never found it necessary, either as a professional lawyer or otherwise, to resort to such means, either to purchase silence, distraction or suppression of evidence, or any such violent or questionable tactics. That was not his way of conducting business. Colonel Dyer said that Bell's testimony was substantially correct so far as he had seen it printed in the Washington papers, and so far as it referred to him. It was, however, incorrect in locating conversation at the District Attorney's office; it took place at the house of Col. Eaton, one of his associate counsel.

BELL'S DIARY, AND HIS GREAT STACK OF PAPERS.

[Specialto the New York Tr.]

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It is said that Bell will be able to substantiate many of the essential parts of his testimony by records and other written evidence, and by the evidence of creditable witnesses. To-day, for instance, District Attorney Dyer swore that Bell's chapter of his adventures in St. Louis, so far as they related to Dyer, were correct, with one exception. Bell, on his part, claims that he will be able to prove even more than he has already stated. He kept a diary of each day's operations, of all his interviews, with dates, circumstances and results, and he will present that diary, if pressed by either of the committees before which he is summoned. He claims that he is now the victim of a conspiracy, and that great people have combined to crush him. Yet he does not appear apprehensive of the result. He says that he has an autograph letter from Bradley that will fully prove all he has sworn respecting him. A direct issue of veracity is thus joined between him and Bradley, as the latter published a card to-night in which he denies everything. Bell, in an interview to-night, says that many of these people imagine that documents are destroyed which he still has in his possession. Bell has a large, greasy package of papers which he is guarding with jealous care. There is a mystery connected with his appearance in this matter, and especially before the Clymer committee. The committee indeed, in their interrogatories, did not seem informed as to the knowledge of the witness upon a subject so foreign to their jurisdiction, but they were put upon the track of it by memoranda handed the committeemen by journalists present. Indeed, the journalists whom some of the Senators wish to see locked up in jail have been the most efficient investigators.

A DENIAL BY BABCOCK'S COUNSEL.

CHICAGO, April 1.—E. A. Storrs, who was the leading counsel for Babcock, was interviewed by a *Tribune* reporter relative to Bell's story before the Clymer Committee yesterday, as follows:

Q.—Do you know Mr. Bell? A.—Well, I should rather think I did. Q.—Who is he? A.—A dead-beat detective. Q.—Did he make any proposition to you concerning the Babcock case? A.—Yes. He came to me at Washington and said that the Treasury Department had employed him to steal certain papers in the case of Avery and Babcock; I told him that he was welcome to all the papers he could steal from me, and if he got any that he couldn't do himself any good; he still insisted that he had been engaged by the Treasury Department to do as he had stated; I told him if he could produce any written contract to that effect I would talk business with him. Q.—What did he say then? A.—He said he would see, and let me know in a day or two. Q.—Did you see him again? A.—Yes; he came back and stated that he couldn't get a written contract from the Treasury officials, but he produced an affidavit written by himself, implicating Bluford Wilson, Dyer, Bristow and other Treasury officials, in such a scheme; I cross-examined him pretty closely, and found out that he was a fraud, ready to sell out to anybody for a five dollar bill if he could not get more, and I bounced him. Q.—Did you make any proposition to him to clandestinely corral any document belonging to the prosecution in the Babcock case? A.—Such an idea never entered my head. Q.—Did you ever make any proposition to him whatever, except to get that contract between himself and the Treasury Department when he boasted of having made it? A.—That affidavit now? A.—It is in safe hands, and will be exhibited to that Investigating Committee at Washington.

SECRETARY CHANDLER'S CONNECTION WITH THE AFFAIR.

CHICAGO, April 1.—A Washington special dispatch to the *Inter-Ocean* says Secretary Chandler says that in December he was in want of a good detective, and mentioned it at a Cabinet meeting, inquiring of other members of the Cabinet if they had not some one to recommend to him. Some days afterward the President told Secretary Chandler that a man who had been a spy in his service during the war, and was a very good detective, was in search of employment, and that he [the President] had sent him to Mr. Chandler. Bell called on Mr. Chandler and sent in his card. Gen. Hurlbut, of Illinois, was in the room and saw the card; he said to Mr. Chandler: "I know that man; he was a spy in my employ during the war, and did good service." Mr. Chandler then sent for Bell to come in. He agreed to take him on trial and referred him to Chief Special Agent Lebarge. Bell's commission was made out, but asked a few days time that he might up some matters he was engaged Lebarge granted it, and Bell was for a month, and when he came back wanted his pay, saying he had been in service of General Babcock. Lebarge refused to pay him and referred the to Secretary Chandler. Mr. Chandler refused to pay him unless he would his certificate from General Babcock how he got General Cowan to his service while Chandler was got his pay. Then he wanted signed to duty at St. Louis. his family was there, and having some cases to work up there. Him a lot of fraudulent pensions Bell had not been away many the President told Chandler he to believe Bell was a bad man he was in the department he about discharged. Babcock was coming the service Bell claimed to pay. So ed, and stated that it was Bell was given his discharge ever says neither Luckey nor Bell spoke to him about Bell's never and that to his knowledge although paid a cent by the depart Cowan, the vouchers show that he then Assistant Secretary the compensation paid. Chandler will mittee.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement for March.

Decrease During the Month $4,240,866.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following is a correct statement of the public debt on the first inst.:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
Six per cents.	$ 964,000,650 00
Five per cents.	710,037,600 00
Total principal	$1,695,037,250 00
Interest	26,026,740 45
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Three-sixty-five at 3 per cent.	105,000 00
Navy Pensions	$ 14,000,000 00
Principal	105,000 00
Interest	
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$ 9,183,350 25
Interest	292,925 65
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old debt, matured—principal and legal tender notes	$ 350,824,645 50
Old debt, matured—interest	34,220,000 00
Certificates	42,634,893 71
Coin certificates	32,357,960 00
Total principal	$ 479,908,139 21
Total interest	20,441 84
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$2,198,216,749 47
Interest	26,455,110 94
Total	$2,224,671,860 41
CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
Coin	$ 73,757,794 42
Coin certificates	5,965,920 11
Deposits held for redemption of certificates	
Deposits held by law agents	34,230,900 00
Total	$ 113,952,620 53
Less cash in the Treasury not available for redemption of debt	$2,110,719,239 88
Debt, March 1, 1876	2,114,960,306 87
Decrease of debt during the month	4,240,577 02
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1875	17,959,288 44
Certificates issued to the Pacific Railroad companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal and interest	64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	962,132 68
Interest paid by the United States	30,141,513 06
Interest repaid by transportation companies	6,781,012 56
Balance of interest paid by the United States	23,360,500 50

A FOXY GRAND JUROR.

How the Defense in the St. Louis Whisky Trials Got the Government's Evidence—A Grand Juror Barters It for a Place for His Son.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—District Attorney Dyer, of Missouri, was to-day before the committee examining into the prosecution of the whisky trials at St. Louis. The committee went back to the beginning of the prosecutions, and sought a history to compare with the testimony of the Attorney General to discover any discrepancies that might exist. General Dyer gave a full account of his connection with the prosecutions, much of which is known to the public. His first visit to Washington was in August, when he brought a part of the dispatches since made public in connection with the various cases. Among them was the "Syph" dispatch. Dyer did not then know who sent it, but the original was procured from the telegraph office here, and was immediately identified by Secretary Bristow as in the handwriting of Gen. Babcock. Dyer's next visit was in October, when he was called to consult with the Attorney General and Secretary Bristow about the Babcock case. The Attorney General was very anxious that Dyer should not go ahead unless he was sure of a good case. Dyer himself offered to send Mr. Pierrepont the whole of Dyer's testimony, so that the latter should know of the entire case. Dyer said he soon found that the testimony taken before the Grand Jury was all in the hands of the defense. He grew suspicious of everybody, and did not know whom to trust. In January the Attorney General called for the testimony. Dyer sent Peddrick on to explain it, but the testimony itself was in short-hand notes, and could not be written out. Dyer afterward learned that his suspicions against officers here were wholly unfounded. The testimony was given to the defense by a Grand Juror named Fox, one of the two who voted against Babcock's indictment, and who afterward came here and gave the testimony away, getting in some way his son appointed to some office. All the testimony leaked out through this man. Dyer is now entirely satisfied of the good faith of the Attorney General, the President, and all officers he was suspicious of when he found himself betrayed at every turn and did not know by whom.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The Bishop of Urgel, in Spain, is about to proceed to Rome to resign his See.

Fourteen of the sixteen delegates from Mississippi to the Cincinnati Convention are for Senator Morton.

David Blakely, late pension agent at Chicago, denies that his accounts with the Government are not all settled.

Judge D. K. Este, formerly a prominent lawyer and one of the first settlers in Cincinnati, died on Saturday, aged eighty-one years.

Colonel Edward P. Jones, of Canton, Mississippi, committed suicide at Jeffersonville, Indiana, on Saturday. Business troubles and excessive drink led him to do it.

Chris. Jones, captain of a ferryboat at New Orleans, was killed yesterday by Col. Martin Keary and others. Jones was Keary's son-in-law. Keary was badly injured by clubbing inflicted with a gun.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee, on Saturday, sentenced L. A. Gilbert to be hanged at Fayetteville, May 26th, for the murder of William Johnson, a blind magic lantern showman. The prisoner received his sentence with laughter.

Elizabeth T. Greenfield, the colored singer famous throughout the country some years ago, under the name of the Black Swan, died in Philadelphia, on Saturday, at the age of sixty-eight. She was born a slave in Georgia, but was manumitted while a child.

In one of the courts of Havana on Saturday, after angry controversy over a claim, the Marquis of Argrendin, as he was leaving the room, struck Senor Sanchese Iswagua. The latter pulled a revolver and shot the Marquis, who died yesterday forenoon. The parties are wealthy and well known.

An Ottawa special reports the Metropolitan Bank, doing business at Quebec and Montreal, in difficulties. There is a deficit of $200,000 over and above the assets, so if the bank were to liquidate at once it would show this loss. With a paid up capital of only $698,400, the depositors, whose claims amount to only $181,470, are secure. The shareholders will be called upon under its law for unpaid capital, which will permit the bank to keep open and pursue a more conservative course.

Gold in Pittsburgh.

The names of those finding gold dollars in the Gold Soap will soon be published.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

STEEL'S RETENTION.

SUNDRY PETITIONERS THEREFOR.

Among the Pennsylvania Democracy.

The Delegates to St. Louis Inclined to Kick.

Close of Connecticut Campaign.

Democratic Victory Anticipated.

U. S. DEPOSITORY IN PITTSBURGH

Its Discontinuance Remonstrated Against.

THE ENGLISH FREE TRADE BILL.

PETITIONS AGAINST IT POURING IN.

Morton or Logan to Head the Mississippi Investigating Committee.

Impeachment Trial to Commence in About Ten Days.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1876.

List of Petitioners for Surveyor Steel's Retention.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives, to-day transmitted to that body the telegrams and letters sent to the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, urging the retention of Mr. Steel, as Surveyor of the port of Pittsburgh. The following is the list of names of the parties:

John F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; John Scott, ex-United States Senator; W. B. Negley, President Common Council; J. M. Gregory, United States Pension Agent; R. J. Richardson, Recorder of Deeds; Samuel Kilgore, County Treasurer; A. Dempster, City Engineer; R. M. Snodgrass, City Comptroller; R. H. Fife, Sheriff; Russell Errett, editor *Commercial*; John G. Hervey, editor *Telegraph*; E. C. Negley, Postmaster; W. McKennon, Judge United States Court; L. & A. Seely, Editor *Freeland Record*; Thomas Ewing, Judge Court of Common Pleas; J. Hall, United States Marshal; E. H. Stowe, F. H. Collier, James P. Sterrett, Judges of the Allegheny County Courts; letter); Samuel Harper, Register in Bankruptcy; John W. Riddell, F. C. Bigger, A. H. Patterson, Cashier Duquesne National Bank; S. J. Walbridge, President of the Arsenal Bank; J. G. Murray, J. S. Negley, E. P. Jones, President of the Smithfield National Bank; R. Edwards & Son, John L. Gill, Jr., Uriah Boyd, Jr., Boyd & Co.; A. H. Gross, Thomas M. Marshall, J. D. Bailey, John Reese, W. McCandless, Cashier Allegheny National Bank; E. S. Montooth, Eugene M. O'Neill, W. Thaw, Charles J. Clark, John Meid, Crossin, William Smith, Henry Warner, W. R. Brown, Cashier Peoples' Savings Bank; E. House, President Freehold Bank; N. P. Sawyer, B. F. Jones, J. D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank; A. H. English & Co., J. Hay, Jr., Uriah Bingham, President Keystone Ice Company; George B. Hill, banker; R. Patrick & Co., bankers; J. H. McMasters, Treasurer *Evening Telegraph*; Robert K. Wilson, Cashier City National Bank; Samuel George, Jr., Cashier Farmers' Deposit National Bank; Cyrus Elder, Cashier Tradesmen's National Bank; Frank Wood, editor *American Manufacturer*; W. H. Miller, Secretary R. G. Dun's Mercantile Agency; Andrew Carnegie, President Merchants and Manufacturers' Insurance Company; C. J. Schultz, President Keystone Bridge Works; Henry A. Weaver, President Monongahela Savings Bank; J. S. Speer, Cashier Henry Floyd, Son & Co.; R. B. Cromsin, editor McKeesport *Times*; Reese, Owens & Co., Thomas M. Bayne, J. J. Gillespie & Co., Wm. Graham, J. K. Moorhead, H. H. McCormick.

A Storm Brewing in the Pennsylvania Delegation to St. Louis.

A storm is brewing in the Democratic delegation of Pennsylvania to the National Convention at St. Louis. Towards the close of the proceedings of the recent State Convention at Lancaster, a resolution was passed requiring the delegation to vote as a unit. It is now claimed by the dissenters that this was a set up thing by the Wallace men, who had packed the meeting in the convention, to checkmate any prospective divisions in the vote of the delegation. The friends of Judge Black seem to urge that that pillar of the Democracy should be set up as the favorite choice of Pennsylvania, first, last, and always. This plan, however, is defeated in the head by laying the proposition on the table and to clinch the matter the resolution directing a united vote was passed. An attempt to revive the old Forney and Judge Black was thus anticipated and thwarted; besides, it was thought that such action would produce concert of movement on the part of the delegation. Senator Wallace says that if any person wished to take the responsibility of setting aside the express directions of the convention, they must suffer the consequences.

The Campaign in Connecticut—A Democratic Victory Anticipated.

Intelligence received at the Republican and Democratic Congressional Headquarters here shows that the campaign in Connecticut has been one of unusual earnestness on both sides, and, though a Democratic success is undisputed, the reports from all quarters unite in promising Republican gains. It is the opinion of Postmaster General Jewell, and other citizens of Connecticut equally competent to judge, that should the State be carried by the Democrats, the bearing of such a result would not necessarily imply a Democratic victory in November. The total vote last year was 100,938, and the Democratic majority 6,521. They also had a majority of forty in the Legislature. Two years ago the Democratic candidate had 5,809 majority in a total vote of 91,701. In 1872 the Republicans carried the State on the National ticket by 4,218 majority, and the State ticket by 12 majority. The campaign which terminates to-day, there have been four tickets in the field, Republican, Democratic, Prohibitionists and Greenback. The Prohibitionists draw their votes from the Republicans, and it is stated that the vote on the Greenback ticket will come from the loss of the regular tickets. The principal contest, it appears, from these reports, has been on the Legislature, which will elect a United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Ferry, and now filled by Mr. English. A few days ago the Democratic managers sent a special bearer of dispatches here to confer with Governor English on the state of the campaign funds. During the past few days there have been rumors of uneasiness in the Democratic camp, and that every influence has been brought to bear to waken up the people to a livelier appreciation of the necessity of voting the Democratic ticket, and of protesting the ex-rebels of the South to the administration of the affairs of the Government. The part they played in sending ex-rebel generals to expound the principles of the Constitution to the citizens of the granite hills of that State, not proving as successful as they had anticipated, the Democracy have been at a loss to find persons to take part in the present campaign with antecedents which even a Connecticut Democrat could swallow. During the past few days there has been a large influx of Connecticut officials and clerks and employees of the House, to take part in the finale to-morrow. Postmaster General Jewell left last night.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2, 1876.

The U. S. Depository in Pittsburgh.

The House Committee on Appropriations having provided in their bill for the discontinuance of the United States Depository at Pittsburgh, an effort will be made to have it restored. An examination of the business of this Depository, as shown on the books of the Treasury Department, shows that it is of great convenience to the extensive public interests centering at Pittsburgh, such as the financial operations of the Surveyor's office and payment of pensions, the expenses of United States courts, &c. Should this provision of the House bill become a law, a national bank will be designated.

Petitions Against the English Free Trade Bill.

Petitions are pouring in from all parts of Pennsylvania and the country generally against the English Free Trade bill, which the Democrats of the House are exerting their best efforts to settle upon the country. Blaine and Kelley, the only real tariff men of the committee, are opposing the bill to the utmost. An effort is being made by the Democrats, who wish to suppress their free trade proclivities until after the election, to prevent the bill leaving the committee this session. It behooves the people of Pennsylvania to cast their ballots so that they may not have the power to perpetrate their mischief in another Congress.

Mississippi Investigating Committee.

Senator Morton will be chairman of the Mississippi Investigation Committee, in the event of the investigation being conducted in Washington. If in Mississippi, Senator Logan is prominently mentioned in that connection. Senators Bayard and McDonald will represent the minority.

A Judge Who Will Not Retire.

The persistency of Judge Peck, of the Court of Claims, who is over seventy years of age, in remaining on the bench when he is unable to perform his judicial duties, has elicited much comment. By law he can retire on full salary, and it is proposed by Congress to inquire why he does not avail himself of the privilege, so that an appointment of an active Judge can be made.

The Impeachment.

As soon as the House adopts the articles of impeachment, the managers of impeachment will exhibit the same to the Senate. The President of the Senate will issue a summons to General Belknap to appear and answer. It is believed that the trial will commence in about ten days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1, 1876.

APPEAL FOR PROTECTION.

Mr. Schleicher, member of the House from Texas, to-day received the following dispatch from Brownsville: "Matamoras has been declared in a state of siege. A forced loan was imposed upon the merchants last week. A second loan has been demanded from foreign merchants, seven of whom are under military arrest for noncompliance. No arrests are included in this demand. One citizen of the United States, sixty years old, was taken from his home last night and put on the fortifications in a very exposed place, if an attack by the Revolutionists had occurred, as was hourly expected. See the President and get the Government to interfere for the protection of American and foreign residents."

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic Senators had a caucus to-day, but there were very few present, and there was little business transacted. They voted the two Senators of their party to be appointed upon the committee to investigate the late elections in Mississippi, and then adjourned.

ASSAULT ON DETECTIVE BELL.

The witness, C. S. Bell, who testified before the Committee on War Expenditures, was to-night assaulted by a man named Mollere, in a hotel in this city. Bell was seated in the hotel when Moliere entered, and, walking up to him, raised his cane and struck him on the head. The parties were separated, and Mollere left the hotel.

MODESTY OF THE EX-CONFEDERATES.

During the Democratic caucus last night it was expressly desired by the ex-Confederates that none of them be selected as managers of the impeachment trial of ex-Secretary Belknap before the Senate. The request was respected. Much of the time was consumed in discussion as to whether two of the managers should be ex-Confederates. It was agreed that Messrs. Wheeler, of New York, and Hoar, of Massachusetts, be added to the Democrats, namely, Representatives Lord, McMahon, Lynde, Knott and Banks.

CHARGES AGAINST AN EX-INDIAN AGENT.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs to-day examined Miss Cook, in order to refute the testimony of the Indian Beaulieu against E. P. Smith. Miss Cook acted as clerk for Smith while he was agent for the Chippewas. It was not true, as charged, that Smith bought scrip from the Indians and then put it into speculation with the Government supplies. All he did was to sell some scrip for the Indians at full price, paying them the money in every case. Brown, Cashier of the Ogden House, bought Indians selling or the parties purchasing the scrip. After Smith became Commissioner he sent Miss Cook to the White Earth Agency to assist his successor as agent [Douglass] in making up his accounts for settlement at the Indian Bureau. She denied other statements of Beaulieu, including the one referring to herself that she went to the agency to buy scrip for Commissioner Smith under his direction.

THE NOTORIOUS THOUSAND-DOLLAR RICE TESTIMONY.

General Rice, the Washington attorney whose name has figured so prominently in connection with obtaining post traderships from General Belknap, was examined to-day before a sub-committee of the Committee on the Judiciary. He gave a history of four post traderships in Texas and New Mexico which he had procured for various parties, his compensation varying; from one person he got $2,000, from another $5,000; from a third he got one-half of the net profits of the post, and from a fourth he got one-third of the net profits; he and General Belknap had been recipients of this same town (Keokuk, Iowa); had served together in the war, and were on friendly and intimate terms; hence his success in getting these appointments. He denied that General Belknap knew anything of the money which he [Rice] received for the appointments; that he had ever given or loaned Belknap one farthing; mounts which had been always repaid] money to Belknap and had never given him any present, except perhaps some wine and cigars, and a small wedding present to his wife.

THE BOTTOM FACTS TO BE GOT IN THE SAFE BURGLARY CASE.

The safe burglary mystery is to be cleared up. Yesterday Hon. J. Proctor Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, called upon Attorney General Pierrepont, and was in secret conference at the department for a long time. After the Cabinet meeting he called again and remained for more than two hours. It is believed that the Judiciary Committee has requested the Attorney General to give immunity to Col. Whitley if he testifies fully and fairly before the committee. It is not doubted that the Attorney for the Attorney General has been put into the hands of the Judiciary Committee, to be used by them if they think fit. The whole affair will now come to light.

STRAW BIDS—A WITNESS WHO DID NOT KNOW ANYTHING.

J. L. Sanderson, of the firm of Barlow & Sanderson, Western mail contractors, was to-day before the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads. He is a robust little man, with gray hair and whiskers, and, like all the other interested parties in the Western mail contracting business who have appeared before the committee, was well dressed and wore a profusion of good jewelry. He had the airs of a man well supplied with cash, and complacently told the committee that he knew nothing of the "straw" bids, business and asked no questions. He swore that he never put in a straw bid in his life, and never knew of such a thing put in; that he never said any money to any one in a public position, directly or indirectly, never gave a present, nor knew of one being given by or on account of the firm. He said that he never told one Mr. Danforth that his firm gave money or presents to "grease" parties in Washington. He never knew that Barlow, his partner, paid $40,000 to suppress any investigation in 1872, and never cared whether he did or not. He swore that he never looked into the books in his life, and did not know what the firm made; never knew their income, and never cared. He and Barlow never settled in their lives, and never cared to; never knew anything about Washington affairs, and never cared. He had the utmost confidence in Barlow, and never asked questions. He was always satisfied with what he did and its results. He said when Danforth was coming to Washington he showed a letter summoning him, and asked him what to do. Sanderson told him to go, when Danforth said he had no money; witness said it was not his place to furnish it. There was nothing in the testimony of importance, except as it shows the absolute ignorance of all these principal Western mail contractors about their own business or its resources.

THE BOTTOMLESS EMMA MINE INVESTIGATION.

The counsel for James E. Lyon read to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to-day, a statement in behalf of his client, in which it is said that the charges in the preliminary statement of Mr. Schenck, that Johnson and Lyon were men of infamous character and unworthy of credit under oath, were wantonly made and utterly unbecoming a man who had occupied high positions of trust and honor and confidence of his country. Another statement, that Lyon has absconded from England, is pronounced false, and the denial

The Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1876.

THE sound of that BELL is of a doubtful quality.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* blossoms out in new type. It should get a new head to match.

THE ex-Governor of Mississippi is on his way to Massachusetts. He is a man of ignobie Ames.

THE *Post* to Senator WALLACE: "Am I not thine ass, on whose back thou hast so often ridden?"

MORE Republican extravagance: the national debt was reduced $4,240,956 during the month of March.

AT the bottom of the Democratic party's howl for purity lies the unhatched larvæ of political slight or disappointment. Ultimately it will find the unforgiven sin in the bosom of itself.

HERETOFORE we have given BABCOCK the credit of being a fool, in order to save him from the more dangerous opprobrium of being considered a knave, but we feel more than half inclined to take it back.

SIX thousand nine hundred car-loads of goods have been entered for the Centennial, and the 19th inst. has been positively fixed upon as the last day of entry. This will require delivery at the rate of a car-load a minute for ten working hours each day up to that time.

THE *Engineer* learns that there is a bill now before Congress to enlarge the privilege of the reissue of patents, which may affect the mining interest through its effect on one of the materials used. Any enlargement of the privilege of reissue should be carefully considered.

THE Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* sees indications that Senator BAYARD's nomination to the Presidency is at this moment being worked for by the liquor organizations throughout the country in a systematic manner. Senator BAYARD is a Bourbon, and is naturally *en rapport* with the movement.

WE ARE not at all alarmed over the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the cases which involve the Enforcement act. Let the country be governed by a fearless and conscientious Republican President and Congress, and the colored people of the South will be safe. That is the true remedy, and the people will see that it is afforded, next fall.

SENATOR THURMAN is a tip-top soft hard-money man, a glorious free-trade-high-protectionist, a magnificent States-rights-unionist, a glorious war-"copperhead" Democrat, a splendid prohibitory-liquor-law-free-whisky- moral-persuasionist, and one of the most successful topgallant-mast riders on-the-fence that this continent has ever produced. Hence the *Post* begins to lean toward him.

THE New York *Evening Post*, like most other independent papers, is becoming thoroughly disgusted with the Democrats. It says:

"From the time that they allowed Mr. Carl Schurz, a brilliant and independent statesman with crowds of friends all over the Union, to be supplanted by an insignificant rebel General, to the latest outbreak which they suffer Mr. Ben. Hill or some other irrepressible fool to indulge in on the floor of Congress, they have made an almost unbroken record of stupidity or folly."

LYONS, the principal anti-SCHENCK witness in the Emma mine case, is an exceedingly sweet scented primrose. The court records of New York city show that, some time ago, he defended himself against a judgment for $38,000 by swearing that he only had fifty cents on his person; that he had no visible means of support, and that he lived by borrowing money from gentlemen acquaintances. At the time he swore this he had already instituted proceedings, claiming a large interest in the Emma mine.

THE roar of investigation at Washington is so deafening and confusing that the effect is almost wholly lost to the party which keeps it up and is responsible for it. Nearly every "sore-head" in the country is taking advantage of these investigations to wreak his vengeance upon some official. A great deal of the evidence thus far is one-sided and unworthy. Nevertheless the Republican minority in the House stands ready to help punish every guilty official, as well as to defend and protect the honest ones.

POSTMASTER General JEWELL has a practical sense of the situation. Speaking of the Congressional investigations, he is reported as saying: "I do not care how severely they go for us: the man that can't stand it had better get out of the way." No true Republican desires that any guilty man shall escape, and they have pursued, and will pursue and punish, all such as have been found stealing in their own party as well as found in any other. But they do not connive at the escape of a TWEED, nor do they stop the pursuit of any trail, because it leads to their own camp.

THE *Financial Chronicle*, a good authority, in its last issue expresses the belief that the financial troubles have been at their worst; that the next few months will bring but few failures, and that there will be an improvement in business, involving such an improvement in the money market as will enable all the banks to pay their usual dividends next October. But there is an inevitable tendency to lower rates of interest, smaller profits from business, and diminished dividends, and capitalists and business men should make their expenditures in accord with the changed conditions of the times.

THE Washington *Republican* of Saturday says:

"A letter from a prominent North Carolina Republican expresses the belief that Mr. Conkling would sweep the State as a Presidential candidate, and that the New York statesman will receive the support of the delegation from that State at Cincinnati."

This fixing things up in advance will not do. A little more of it and Mr. CONKLING can step down and out even as easily as Blaine before the Convention. If there is one thing certain in respect to the present situation, it is that the people are very sick indeed of GRANT machinery, and propose to smash a vast deal of it this centennial year.

THE Connecticut election takes place today. The issue is doubtful. Both candidates are personally unexceptionable. The Democratic candidate is the present Governor, INGERSOLL, of New Haven. The Republican candidate is HENRY C. ROBINSON, of Hartford. The Legislature is to choose a successor to Senator DIXON from the Senate, and Governor INGERSOLL now filling the place by appointment. In the Third Congressional District there is a vacancy caused by the recent death of Mr. STARKWEATHER. In addition to the regular tickets in the State, there is the usual Prohibitory temperance farce being played to draw off Republican votes. There is also a greenback ticket, headed by a man named ATWATER, who has carried his prejudices toward national banks so far that his bank is the only institution under the old State laws in the State. It is difficult to predict the result. The Republicans will probably reduce the previous Democratic majorities, but they are not sanguine of overcoming them. The multiplicity of candidates may prevent any one of them receiving a majority of votes. In that case the election of Governor will be thrown into the Legislature. In 1873 the Democrats had five thousand eight hundred majority, in 1874 six thousand eight hundred, and in 1875 nine thousand five hundred. Should the Republicans reduce this to a nominal majority the State may be counted as Republican next fall.

SUIT was recently brought against DUNCAN & SHERMAN, the ex-bankers of New York city, for fraud, in selling a foreign bill of exchange when the firm, as shown by its own books, was insolvent, though it continued business for six days after, but went into voluntary bankruptcy before the bill could be presented for payment. The case turned upon the point whether, since the firm continued payment for six days after the sale of the draft, the transaction could be held fraudulent. The court held that the fact that six days after it went into voluntary bankruptcy with assets of but $2,000,000 against $6,000,000 liabilities was *prima facie* evidence that there was no reasonable expectation of being able to meet the draft; that, therefore, the sale was *prima facie* fraudulent, and refused to vacate the order of arrest issued against members of the firm. Of the decision, which should command universal approval, the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"It is a step in the right direction, from which it is to be trusted there will be no recession. The objection is that it does not go far enough. When the liabilities of a bank to the public exceed its collectable assets, the sale of drafts or reception of deposits should be held, not *prima facie*, but absolutely fraudulent, as in fact it is; for, were such condition of a bank disclosed, it would neither receive deposits nor find sale for its drafts, and the managers, however they may count upon the outcome of their speculations, know that they are bankrupt when they receive the deposit or sell the draft. It is the scandal and disgrace of American banking that men calling themselves bankers—private, State, national, and savings banks—have sold drafts and received deposits long after their capital was consumed and they were insolvent, and up to the very hour of their suspension, and have taken the money of their unsuspecting customers to pay debts due other people, or simply pocketed it, and then have been shielded by the law from punishment for the theft. Every reception of a deposit by a bank, the liabilities of which exceed its assets, exclusive of what it owes its stockholders, is simply a steal, no matter what the speculative expectations of the managers may be, and should be punished accordingly. The law should be so clear upon this point that when the bank books show liabilities to the public in excess of assets, that proof should be absolutely conclusive. No further testimony should be admitted, and the crime should be punished as are other swindles and embezzlements, not by fine merely, but by imprisonment as is meted out to common swindlers and embezzlers. By no righteous code of law or morals can any banker honestly plead that, when insolvent and concealing that fact from his customers who deal with him on the supposition that he is solvent, he reasonably expected to be able to repay the deposit or meet the draft. The state of his accounts excludes any such reasonable expectation, and the law should hold it excluded. When such is the law, and some of the bankers of the Jay Cooke and Duncan, Sherman & Co. type have been consigned to the penitentiary for a term of years, that style of robbing depositors now in vogue among swindling insolvent banking concerns will probably go out of fashion, and not until then."

THE LEGISLATIVE DEADLOCK.

The State Senate, on Thursday and Friday last, cleaned up its calendar of Senate bills, and adjourned for want of something to do, the few House bills on its list not being sufficient to occupy it for more than one session for a few hours.

The House, on the contrary, has over 350 bills on its list undisposed of, and has not yet sent to the Senate a single regular appropriation bill. It has spent three months in blab and play, and now finds itself confronted with a resolution of the Senate, that the latter body will not hereafter consider any bills not introduced into it before the first of April.

The House thinks to drive the Senate from this position by purposely holding back the appropriation bills, and making them the test of a trial of strength between the two; but the Senate does not include these within its rule, and the House will find the way securely blocked against accomplishing the passage into laws of any of the House bills now before it, other than the appropriation bills. All these interested in bills now before the House may as well take notice of the fact that all such bills are beyond hope. The Senate will not consider them.

The reason for this action on the part of the Senate is that the House has had abundance of time to perfect all the legislation before it, and has deliberately neglected its duty for the sole purpose of prolonging the session and drawing the extra pay allowed for sessions beyond one hundred days.

The proof of this purpose is to be found in the persistent refusal of the House to fix a day for final adjournment, and in the continued postponement of the Appropriation bills to a date that will inevitably carry the session into May. The intention thus to prolong the session is known to all the members of the House, and is openly confessed by those who are insensible to shame.

It may be asked if there is no possible way of removing this deadlock between the two Houses, and the answer may be given that if the House of Representatives will fix a day for final adjournment, and go to work in earnest, the Senate may be induced to yield; but with the House in the present condition, openly plotting to evade its work and to prolong the session at an additional cost to the people of $200,000, has left to the Senate the sole alternative of refusing to consider House bills until the House comes to its senses.

The sole responsibility for this state of things belongs to the Democratic branch of the Legislature. There is no good reason for extending the session beyond the limit of one hundred days. There is no important legislation pending, and no necessity for ruining the people to an enormous expense for the benefit of a band of legislative loafers. Every bill now pending in the House could have been acted on finally, by this time, if the House had been so minded. The obstructions that now exist have been deliberately put in the way, in order to enable the Democratic members of the House to draw $500 apiece out of the State Treasury for fifty days of unnecessary service.

If the members of the House insist that they could not have done their work any sooner, they thereby confess their inability to carry on the affairs of the State. They are either deliberately wrong or culpably inefficient. In either case they are open to the severest public rebuke. If they do not know how to carry on the public business expeditiously and in proper season, they are unfit to be entrusted with legislative power; and if they have purposely entered into a conspiracy to prey upon the public treasury they are guilty of a great public crime. They can take either horn of this dilemma, as it suits them.

The Republican Senate has repeatedly put itself on the record as in favor of an early adjournment, and it has shown that it was in earnest by finishing the work before it. No share of the blame can fall upon its head.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATION TO CINCINNATI.

The New York papers and the President-makers throughout the country are trying, very busily, to create the belief that the Pennsylvania delegation will go to the Cincinnati Convention for sale to the highest bidder, and will be traded to the candidate who offers the most.

The men who father this line of thought are generally men who have no conception of honesty in politics; and being for sale themselves, cannot understand how others can be honest and sincere in what they profess. They gauge every one else by their own standard.

The New York papers are habitually given to the depredation of Pennsylvania, and they naturally fall into the practice of belittling everything that is done in this State. Pennsylvania has been better governed within the past fifteen years than ever New York has been; is gradually working herself out of debt while New York is yearly getting deeper in; and her system of taxation is much less burdensome than that of the Empire State; and it is probably for these reasons that the New York papers, being envious of our superior condition, also everywhere misrepresent and traduce us. The story we have referred to, as to the purposes of the Pennsylvania delegation, is but a part of a general system of envious detraction.

There is another reason for this persistent lying, and that is that it is necessary to prevent the Pennsylvania delegation from having its proper weight at Cincinnati. The New York and Washington politicians see that the delegation from this State will have great weight in determining who shall be President, being instructed to act as a unit on all questions; and hence the effort to create the impression that it is governed by a corrupt purpose in assuming this attitude.

Nothing, in fact, could be further from the truth. The Pennsylvania delegation is composed of as honest a body of men—and non-politicians—men who cannot be traded off or used for the personal benefit of any one. They go to Cincinnati with a firm determination to nominate HARTRANFT if they can, and they will not give him up as long as he has a chance. If they cannot succeed in convincing the other delegations that HARTRANFT is the best man, they will then act together in behalf of whoever, in their judgment, will prove the strongest candidate. As to who, in such a contingency, that man may be, the future only can determine. No one can now forecast the selection that will then be made, and all speculation that it will be BLAINE, BRISTOW, MORTON or CONKLING are baseless and useless. The delegation is earnestly, sincerely, honestly and faithfully devoted to HARTRANFT. There is no purpose to use him as a catspaw, or to trade him off in any way. They believe him to be the best and the strongest man, and if they fail to convince the Convention that such is the case, they will act for the best interests of the Republican party, and without regard to any one's personal interests, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

NEW YORK FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

A Breeze from the Centennial—The New and Old in Spring Styles of Bonnets and Costumes.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, March 31, 1876.

The forty days of Lent have scarcely exhibited the dull, quiet, orderly routine which usually characterizes the penitential season.

An agitation came to ruffle the calm and placid surface of the atmospherically serene March days, and very properly it was a breeze from the Centennial. It is unfortunate that so far as women are concerned, this movement has been made the instrument of a blow at industrial workers, and a means of drawing with great distinctness a line of class distinction which heretofore has failed to find deliberate and official recognition in this country.

The great body of women workers have been left out and have no recognition in the councils, and even the art element, which has been almost exclusively cultivated, has been so snubbed in New York that the women artists have formed a Centennial Union of their own and are hard at work trying to raise funds, and put such forces in operation as will enable them to make a creditable exhibit of art work.

It has been stated that the only kinds of clothing really excluded from the women's department of the Centennial Exposition were Bloomer's dress reform garments and the like, but this is not true; the exclusive applies to the most artistically constructed dress, or bonnet, as well as to the "Chemiloon" and obnoxious trouser, and is to be regretted much less for what it deprives us of in the way of a show, which most or us can very well spare, than because it strikes another, and a deadly blow at honest and honorable work, separating the makers of clothing from the workers in other departments of labor, as if they belonged to an order unworthy of representation. No such distinctions are drawn in the main exhibition. Men's clothing will be exhibited there as well as the materials of which it is made, and no man will be ticketed as unworthy because he makes coats, instead of cloth. It is undoubtedly true that the working interest in clothing being greater among women, than all others put together, it would swamp the others if allowed unlimited sway, it is also desirable without doubt to subdue, and stimulate branches of work less known. But it is also most true that the number of art workers must always of necessity be more limited than the number of industrial workers that the prejudice against working for money among women is very strong, lying at the root of much of our social demoralization, and no word or deed on the part of the women engaged in a broad Centennial work should have been permitted to emphasize it.

The original mistake lay in forming the Centennial committees almost exclusively from among women practically unacquainted with the active industries and laborious achievements of their sex, and who, therefore, understood neither the needs of working women nor their influence.

Centennial committees of women should have been composed, in part, at least, of women representative of modern activities, of the thought, and the practical forces, which the thought and intelligence of modern women have formulated. It was not necessary to include the so-called leaders of "society" in the selection, although upon what principle of right they could be excluded if they had a good thing to offer, I do not know; but no honest workers, as a class, should have been excluded. On the contrary, the first thing done should have been to offer inducements for high class work in every department in which women are represented; and then the best workers, independent of poverty or isolation, would have been strengthened, encouraged and stimulated; even if they had had personally no chance for successful competition.

But what has this to do with spring fashions?

Literally nothing, but to divide our interests with the new bonnets and the pretty dresses. Strangely enough it is the very women who exclude the new bonnet and the dress to whom they are all important. Women artists, and women workers of all kinds pay but little attention to their dress, and would be glad if the question could be settled for them precisely as is for men; without the necessity of a personal expenditure of time, strength and labor.

The fashions of the present season are fore-ordained, so to speak, partly by the recent introduction of popular leading ideas, partly by the Centennial movement, which tends towards the revival of certain antiquated forms. We are doing if not cream color, and cream colored lace, combined with the deepest, darkest blue, brown, black or red. Then we are nothing if we are not Centennial; if we do not wear a Martha Washington cap to breakfast, and folds of tulle inside our square necks, and if we have not some old point, some old china and some old knick-knacks.

The position is embarrassing, and somewhat difficult for unsophisticated people to understand. Not a few write letters desiring to know in what way venetian bed-bangings, remnants of dresses a hundred years old, brass and irons, and relics of blue earthern ware, can be made to contribute to a suitable Centennial outfit—they do not see that these things are valuable from the esthetic, but not from the practical point of view. While we adorn them in a cabinet, or upon a velvet covered-bracket, we cannot purchase bread with them, or parade them in the street. We can bleach our hair white, and it is astonishing how many handsome women there are with white hair now-a-days, but wear a Calash without attracting unpleasant observation, so we are obliged after all to reserve no picturesque effects for the fireside where, they are indulged rather than appreciated, and fall back, for the street and common wear, upon the most ordinary models and articles of attire. Novelties! What desperate attempts we do make to get up the required new thing in every detail of costume. Sometimes something is taken off. Sometimes it is put on; sometimes it is made wider, sometimes narrower, then longer, then shorter; colors are changed, stripes run up and down, or all round, they are barred off into checks, and each time we declare it all better than anything that was ever done before. In spite of the worry, the longing, the looking, the work of changing might all be spared. For five or six years past, the changes have been only in the minutia of costume, and have usually been the desperate efforts of unfortunate Paris modistes to satisfy the American demand for novelty.

Our bonnets are contented with the desire for something "new." It is the result of their irresponsible lives, of their lack of house duties and larger interests; activity must find a field somewhere, and so they keep it up in dress. This year, for example, we no longer trim our dresses (if I were a Boston woman I should say yours) with the fine knife plaitings which are really pretty and effective. Do you know the reason why? Because a cheap and handy little machine has been invented which makes it for a cent a yard, whereas it used to cost a dollar to make by hand, and then the use of it was restricted.

Now, "everybody" can have it, and so it is no longer pretty or desirable, and we shall have shirred ruffles, if any at all, which, indeed, is problematical, as the latest Parisian advices have not been received, and we are not certain whether ruffles for summer dresses will be recommended or not.

It is the fashion to talk about Paris fashions in this oracular style, but when they are so, we doubt if there is not a good deal pounded that Moses himself would be puzzled to get a clear idea in regard to any one thing out of them, and then we talk wisely about the constantly changing caprice of fashion, and the sensible adaptation to the utmost diversity of figure and style.

"Have women any common sense?" was a proposition gravely put at a recent womans' meeting, and the reply just as gravely made was, "under certain circumstances, I should say, not."

Dress and fashion seem to come under the head of those "certain circumstances."

"THE PERFECTLY LOVELY."

Shall I begin with the new bonnets, the new summer camels' hair, the new silks, the new laces, the flowers, or the pretty dresses? Well, delicate reserve forbids. I envy the women in pleasant country homes, who, with a cidar tub and fine linen towels, the sun shining in upon the flowers in the dining room window, can wash their breakfast China in a morning dress and gaily, feel and fabled. That's what I would want my wife to do if I were a man, because I love beautiful table ware and should not want to trust it to the hands of Bridget, even if I could afford it, because the beauty of such things grow with use, and it seems to me my breakfast cup would always be associated with the sunshine and flowers and my wife in her pretty morning dress.

But, good gracious; what is the reason that I cannot write for fashions this month? I had no intention of meandering in this way in and out of people's dining rooms; I meant to tell you of the soft, pale chip hats with their tinted trimmings of silk and lace, of the small and wonderfully natural field and garden flowers, of the long trails of dark sea-weed in which butter-cups, daises or pond lillies seem to have been caught and imprisoned; of the cow-slips tied into balls and formed into wreaths, as thousands of little English children tie them; of the blue bells of Scotland, mixed with white heath; of the prim roses and mignonette, which might have been picked out of Miss Natford's garden; and, finally, of lovely laces trimmed with cowslips formed of lovely English field violets, of field daises or field roses and the modest little "none such."

There is nothing new in the shape of the bonnets except that they are less flaring and partake more of the "cottage" shape. Some are compressed at the back, so as to form a quint little cap curtain, and the newest French styles are decidedly smaller, and revive the quiet, plain, capote and cottage forms. Of course, there are still plenty of hats with wide, open brims and very striking and *riant* appearance, but the fact that the tendency is towards a style less pronounced is a sign of better things to come. Few lawn chips or straws are seen—pale tints predominate, with trimming of opaline tinted silk, old valenciennes lace or of the real Cashmere lace, blacked ivory, white and mingled in long scarf-like ends, with trails of weeds, grasses and wild flowers. Instead of the wreaths which faced the brims last year, there are caps of quilted lace, usually valenciennes, as being more becoming to the faces, and often ties of lace which are usually bowed under the chin.

Braids of gold and silver mingled with silk are used for edging both hats and bonnets, gold and black being employed for the black bonnets, white silk and silver for the cream and white straws and chips. A very fashionable combination in trimming consists of the different shades in wheat, pale green, half ripe and ripe. It also forms very beautiful ornaments in the wheat itself mingled with poppies.

A quiet little cottage bonnet of English straw was trimmed with black ribbon crossed upon the crown, a wreath of black-hearted anemones and an inside cap of valenciennes and quilled net. It was good to see this quiet little bonnet, which had an English look though it was Parisian, the work of a Russian artiste married to a Frenchman, as one could see by the name.

EASTER COSTUMES.

As for the costumes, they are much improved, the designs are more simple, less cut up into parts and therefore more true to the principles of architecture if not of art. Suits are really composed of three pieces instead of thirty-six—the skirts and a basque—the upper skirt, straight shirred at the sides so as to raise it slightly and draped naturally at the back, which need not open excepting enough to admit of its passing over the head. Many suits are made without over-skirts, the skirt simply shirred or trimmed with broad diagonal folds upon the front and draped at the back in scant puffs. It must be always remembered that skirts are cut very narrow, consequently there is very little fullness to dispose of. Trimmed skirts, however, are only practicable for spring materials, which can be made upon a lining, or grenadines which require a lining. Over-skirts are never lined.

Checks have fashionably given place to clustered stripes and demasse patterns in the more expensive fabrics, though they still hold their own in popular favor. Handsome woolen damasks in grenadine, dark blue and cream ivory and brown and the self-color are used for the princesse, the sheath and the "juive" polonaises, with faille skirts and sleeves of self or contrasting color.

Summer cameis hair, a fine all-wool fabric, is imported in clustered stripes for the upper part of the dress and in perfectly plain material for the skirt and sleeves. These stripes are graduated in size, commencing in hair-lines and enlarging to half an inch. The colors consist of two blues—"old" blue and French blue—two browns, two greys and the like. The open meshed fabrics are plentiful as ever in brown ecru and dark blue.

Brown linens are barred in clear stripes by narrow black, white, dark blue and cardinal red lines. It is more dressy and more becoming than the plain brown and yellow linens.

THE MANTELET.

Nearly all the spring costumes are finished with a little mantelet or jacket of the same material as the dress, whether this is wool or faille. Favorite dresses are made of the very darkest shades of green, blue, brown and plum color in all faille, to be accompanied by pale tinted hat, gloves and tie, the latter of lace. These costumes are nearly always accompanied by a small mantelet, and are most distinguished. A cloth jacket mars their completeness. Mantelets are not lined, except with silk, and are cut straight, or slightly rounding at the back and short in front.

Gabrielle morning dresses of black silk or checked Louisiene are made with little mantelet capes, which are very pretty and simple. They look well for matronly ladies with Martha Washington caps. Morning dresses for brides, and dresses for young married ladies, are made of a pale shade of cream-colored woolen lace and pale blue, ivory tinted or cardinal red ribbons.

LACE OVER-DRESSES.

Lace jackets and polonaises take the form of basques with apron fronts and short backs, but these again are giving place to princesse polonaises and overdresses which can be worn over plain princesse costumes. White lace is more fashionable for trimming than black, and for indoor and evening wear, but black lace is used most effectively in conjunction with the new grenadines which are checked or barred with gold or silver, and look exceedingly well, veiled and trimmed with black lace.

THE ULSTER.

Ladies have appropriated the "ulster," and find it most useful in linen as a duster and with some modifications of its original form. It must be understood, however, that she who wears an ulster must be guiltless of tourune, there is no space to terrace off in that style and the attempt to put a lady furnished with such an appendage as a long bustle into a garment of the restricted dimensions of an ulster results in ignominious failure. Ladies who wear a sensible, comfortable travelling dress with which to journey to the Centennial are advised to get a Louisine, or pretty summer silk, use the skirt, (trimmed without overskirt) with a shirt waist of linen or fine linen and under an ulster, and put the basque and bustle (if wanted) in a satchel. They can then possess their souls in peace until they reach Philadelphia, when, ulster removed, skirt, basque and bustle will be in a state of pristine freshness, and they themselves happy in the consciousness of having been sensible for once at least in their lives.

JENNIE JUNE.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Nature awakes, and from her locks
Shakes the last snow and combs her hair,
Hangs up her furs and woolen frocks,
And at the window takes a chair.

There's a Bible famine in the Southwest.

Mr. Note has been taken up for office down in Alabama.

Gilmore has been invited to bang a gong at the Centennial.

Now, Mr. Bristow, get ready to trot out your shiny quarters and dimes.

The *Post* will require something besides jackass-power to kill off Wallace.

Connecticut votes to-day. Wonder whether it will be wooden nutmegs?

The four cardinal "don'ts" are, don't drink, swear, deceive, nor go security.

Mud and flood—a great deal too much of both—are the prevalent conditions all over the West.

Fairbanks is talked of for Governor of Vermont. That is to say, the scales turn that way.

Elementary. On the site of their big tree the beareaved Bostonians have planted a little tree.

Bob Toombs, of Georgia, is making his first visit to Washington since the beginning of the war.

A bullet-headed idea. The fashion of loading women's overskirts with shot to keep them down.

If Babcock does not mean to demand a military court of inquiry he ought to resign from the army.

The Congressional Democratic investigators are so hard up that they have to fall back on dead men for witnesses.

A Georgia paper thus philosophizes: "The soil is the farmer's bank." Oh, if more people would break that bank!

It is said that the late storms originated in the Indian Territory. They are always getting up storms in that neighborhood.

The army headquarters are going back to Washington this week, and St. Louis begins to think of breaking up housekeeping.

It is proposed to have the largest pyrotechnic display in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July that was ever seen in this country.

The Chicago *Journal* sums up the financial condition of that "reform" municipality in this terse statement: "The city is strapped."

New Hampshire having slipped through their fingers, the Democracy have put tar and sand on them for Connecticut to-day. We shall see.

A larger fleet of vessels is now bound to Boston than for many years. The fleet numbers 123 vessels, all fully laden with valuable cargoes.

The cause of the danger to Worcester's reservoir has been ascertained. It was the "cold water" thrown upon "the Worcester movement."

What's in a name? Bartholomew county, Ind., contains four villages named respectively Crackaway, Possumgiory, Kooncreek and Hardscrabble.

The House restaurant keeper has increased the tariff of prices for food twenty per cent. Are there any post traderships in the "reform" Congress?

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* calls attention to the fact that, though few individual Jews are ever hung, yet no people have ever hung together like the Jews.

Preliminary to taking a census of the city, the number of dwelling houses in Philadelphia have been counted by the police, and the grand total found to be 143,936.

Krupp, the cannon man, pays the heaviest income tax in Germany. It is 110,000 marks, which represents an annual income of 5,000,000 marks. Krupp is a man of mark.

The New York papers chronicle a birth extraordinary, at the Central Park, the first of its kind in the country, that of a monkey of the Diana species. "Mother and child are doing well."

It begins to look as though we had been a little too hasty in urging our ideas of currency upon the Japanese and Chinese, and depreciating the very silver we offer for exchange for teas and silks.

A San Francisan named Shawhan has got his name into the papers as the "owner of the finest private coach house and stable in California, if not in the country." It cost over $100,000, and he is a snob.

England has thirty-two land-owners, whose rent roll exceeds each $250,000; and of these twelve receive over $500,000. The highest rent-roll is that of the Duke of Norfolk, Arundel Castle, who, from 40,176 acres receives the enormous rental of $1,322,820.

The professional jurors in New York city are being investigated. One man has served on thirty consecutive juries, and others have respectively been on 38, 42, 65, 112, 114, 170 and 185 juries. One James Fogarty is champion, however, he having "sot onto" *two hundred and eight* juries and drawn fees.

PERSONAL.

Ida Lewis, the animated life-saving machine, has received a divorce; or, rather, her husband has. He says "she's got too much muscle."

Healey's portrait of Mrs. Fred. Grant, just finished, is claimed to be one of his best productions, a faithful reflex M one of the handsomest women in America.

President Grant has so far recovered from his late indisposition as to be able to attend to his official duties. His sickness was not so serious as at first reported.

This little incident in a Washington special of Saturday is worth preserving: "Yesterday, as an invalid was being examined by Reagan, Jeff. Davis' ex-Postmaster General, he fainted, whereupon the Democrats started the story that the knowledge he had of fraud actually frightened him. The fact is, he was one of the skeletons of a Union prisoner, delivered at Annapolis, who has never regained his strength, and being sick, the effort to reach the committee room brought on a hemorrhage."

Miss Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield, widely known as the Black Swan for her peculiar vocal abilities, died suddenly of paralysis in Philadelphia last Friday. Miss Greenfield was born a slave in Natchez, Mississippi, sixty-eight years ago. Her father was a full African, and white and Indian blood flowed in her mother's veins. Her success as a singer was as rapid as the difficulties she overcame were great. She visited Europe and sang before the various crowned heads, receiving everywhere lavish praise and innumerable presents. Among her patrons in England were the Duchess of Norfolk, the Duchess of Sutherland and the Duchess of Argyle, ladies well known for their cultivated taste and literary talents. For some time previous to her death she lived in retirement, rarely appearing in public save at concerts for the benefit of charities.

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It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, night sweats, cold feet, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. Sold only in $1 bottles. Get the genuine. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Advice free. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other make. Genuine sold only in $1 bottles.

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FOR CONGRESS,
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Subject to the decision of the Nominating Convention.

FOR STATE SENATE,
43D DISTRICT,
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Of Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh.
Subject to decision of the Republican Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH A. STONE,
Of McKeesport.
57TH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY,
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Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

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1876.

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Beautiful line New Spring Dress Goods.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS,
Large variety New Spring Plaids.
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New London Plaids for Spring.
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Very choice line in Spring Roubix Mixtures.
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A special bargain in Silk Poplins.
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Newest shades in Silk Poplins, half price.
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Very fine assortment New Spring Dress Goods in fine materials.
AT 18 3-4 CENTS,
Good Black Alpacas.
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Fine quality Black Alpacas.
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Good value in Black Alpacas.
AT 37 1-2 CENTS,
A bargain in fine Black Alpacas.
AT 45 CENTS,
Extra good Black Alpacas.
AT 50 CENTS,
Special bargain in Black Alpacas.
AT 62 1-2 CENTS,
Genuine Black Mohairs.
AT 70C, 75C, 80C, 87 1-2C AND $1,
Very fine Black Mohairs.
Superior good value in all numbers of Black Cashmeres and all wool and silk warp.
AT 75 CENTS,
Good Black Dress Silks.
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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 1, 1876.

The close of the first three months in 1876 affords no particular room for congratulation on the ground of increase of activity in commerce and finance. The features of idle capital, depressed values and generally unsatisfactory trade, have been as prominent during the past three months as at any time during the two last years. The expectations entertained at the opening of the year that short supplies throughout the country, the diversion and cessation of much of the producing capacity, and probability of the export demands increasing, would relieve the stocks through a legitimate demand have not been realized. If there has been any improvement, it has been so gradual as to escape notice.

The situation, however, has some encouraging features. One of these is that the generally enforced economy of the times has turned the balance of trade in favor of this country, a fact which is now rapidly adding to the national wealth. Another, and very important one if fully developed, is that bottom prices have been touched in many leading manufactures. Dry goods are now manufactured at such figures as to enable an important export trade to be carried on in them. If the proper course were taken, iron could be added to the list of articles to be exported from this country. Within the past three months bar iron has been sold in Pittsburgh at less than English prices, and if Pittsburgh mill owners will only utilize their situation to the utmost, there seems to be no reason why they should not for the future furnish South America at least with manufactured iron. This question of cultivating foreign markets is one not made sufficiently prominent. The present is a favorable opportunity for such a course, and the foreign markets offers us to-day a golden opportunity, which if improved will give employment the year round to many industries at present idle.

—The money market to-day was about as usual, with perhaps a slight amelioration of the plethoric condition of the banks. The flow of money to the country, and the requirements of city customers for the April settlements, while they affected the market slightly, did not, however, exert any more than a very transient effect. From this date out, the payment of dividends, the progress of quarterly settlements, and the return of currency from the country districts, will probably influence the loan markets in favor of ease, and it would not be surprising if the volume of unemployed funds during the summer were quite large. The counter transactions at the banks during the week showed some improvement, the Clearing House report being slightly more favorable than last week. The clearings for the first three months of 1876 are $1,000,000 in excess of the total for the same period of 1875, and some $3,600,000 less than during the corresponding period of 1874. The report of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the past week is as follow :

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Monday	$ 677,267 07	$ 125,631 44
Tuesday	535,866 90	90,083 43
Wednesday	542,361 91	97,897 39
Thursday	550,320 58	87,474 05
Friday	615,951 04	108,641 95
Saturday	807,711 15	185,192 49
Total for week	$3,929,991 63	$ 695,320 75
Week ending March 4	3,487,990 94	1,023,263 90
Week ending March 18	3,759,152 03	725,738 76
Week ending March 11	4,291,405 11	926,942 49
Week ending March 18	4,264,284 82	780,641 82
Week ending Feb. 26	4,864,634 15	709,998 37
Week ending Mar. 25	4,188,383 17	773,229 57

—In local stocks and securities we hear of little news beyond the announcements of some disbursements for railway stocks and bonds. The following are announced for April 1st, payable at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York : Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago first, second and third mortgage bonds; Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh seven per cent. gold bonds. Quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths per cent. on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago special guaranteed stock, and on the 4th inst. quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths per cent. on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago guaranteed stock. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of two and one-half per cent., payable April 20. The closing quotations of gold and Government bonds were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked
Currency 6's	126	128	5-20s, 1867, c.	121½	122
6's, 1881, r.	121½	121½	5-20s, 1868, r.	122½	122½
6's, 1881, c.	122¼	122½	5-20s, 1868, c.	122½	122½
5-20s, 1865, r.	115	115½	5-20s, 1869, r.	122½	122½
5-20s, 1865, c.	118½	118½	10-40s, c.	117½	118
5-20s, 1865, c.	118½	118½	10-40s, r.	117½	118
5-20s, '65, c.	118½	119	5's, 1881, r.	118½	118½
5-20s, 1867, r.	121¼	121½	Gold	113¼	113½

—The New York bank statement, in consequence of a large decrease in, legal tenders and a slight falling off in specie, shows a loss in the aggregate reserve of $1,733,175, the banks now holding an excess above the twenty-five per cent. legal limit of $9,999,325. The decrease in legal tender represents the remittances—probably the last to be made—to the interior for the April settlements. The small decrease in the specie item is somewhat remarkable, in view of the exports of specie during the week, and the payments into the Treasury for Customs duties, which have been considerably in excess of the disbursements. Bankers and capitalists generally are calling the following is the statement of the New York city banks this week, compared with the last :

	March 25.	April 1.	Difference.
Loans	$261,214,000	$261,351,200	Inc. $ 97,200
Specie	21,560,000	21,560,000	Dec. 3,500
Legal Tend	43,775,900	41,718,500	Dec. 2,053,400
Deposits	214,181,600	211,561,100	Dec. 2,620,500
Circulation	16,186,700	16,204,000	Inc. 16,300

—The assignment of Jesse H. Lippincott, dealer in canned goods, Liberty street, was announced to-day, George L. Whitney being the assignee. It had been known for some time that Mr. Lippincott was in a straitened condition, but his friends had hoped that he would be able to get through without an assignment. The contrary being the case, it is to be hoped that he will be able to make a satisfactory arrangement with his creditors. No statement of liabilities and assets has yet been made, but it is thought that the showing will be a comparatively good one. The failure is attributable to the depredation in goods to which Mr. Lippincott dealt, large stocks of which he was obliged to carry.

—A dispatch from Watertown, Mass., to-day, says: "The Security Bank of this city closed its doors to-day, and will go into liquidation. The liabilities will amount to about one hundred thousand dollars, of which $53,000 are due depositors. It is thought the creditors will ultimately be paid in full. The Security is a State bank without circulation."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street :

	10:30 A. M.	11:20 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
April 1, 1876.						
Gold	113¼	113¼	113½	113¼	113½	113¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	122	122½				
5-20's, 1865	118½	118½				
5-20's, 1865, r.	118½	118½				
5-20's, 1867, r. (called)	121½	121½				
5-20's, 1867	121½	121¾				
5-20's, 1868	117½	117¾				
10-40's, coupons	118½	118¾				
Currency 6's	126	126				
New 5 per cents	119½	119½				
Western Union Tel.	67½	67¾				
Quicksilver	17¾	17¾				
Pacific Mail	19¼	19¼				
Panama	128	128				
Adams Express	107	108				
Wells-Fargo Express	86					
American Express	61	61				
United States Express	71¾	71¾				
New York Central	113¾	113¾				
Erie	19¾	19¾				
Michigan Central	60¾	60¾				
Michigan Southern	90½	90½				
Illinois Central	98	98				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	96½	96½				
Chicago & Northwest	41¾	41¾				
Do. preferred						
Rock Island	106½	106½				
St. Paul common	40¾	40¾				
Do. preferred	65¼	65¼				
Wabash common	7	7				
Fort Wayne	102					
Ohio & Mississippi	19	19				
Union Pacific	83	83				
Harlem	141					
Manhat. & St. Jo	16½					
Do. preferred	25					
Iron Mountain	24	24				
N. C. & I. C.	4¾	4¾				
Missouri Pacific	15¾	15¾				
South Carolinas, Apl	37	37				
South Carolinas, July	37	37				
Missouri 6's	104½					

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			57
Reading			48¾
United Co's of N. J	137½	138	
Oil Creek			14¾
Lehigh Valley			91¾
Allegheny Valley		101	
Central Transportation	42¾		42¾
Empire Transportation			57¾
P., C. & St. L. m b	84¾	85	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 113¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Money closed easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $409,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $490,000. Clearings $16,000,000. Sterling 487¾@488¾.

GOLD.

Gold declined from 113¾ to 113¾ and closed at 113¾. Cash gold loaned flat at 2, 1¾, 2¼, 3, 4 and 5 per cent. for carrying. Specie shipments to-day $450,000 gold coin, $102,000 Mexican silver and $100,000 Spanish doubloons.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds closed steady. Railroad bonds quiet and firm. State bonds quiet and prices nominal. The stock market opened irregular and in the main lower; was weak until after the first call, when there was a partial recovery, followed soon by reaction and weak and lower continued to be the characteristic of the market until just before the close, when there was a rally of ¼ to 1¾ per cent. from the lowest point of the day. St. Paul preferred recovered from 64¾ to 65¾, common from 39¾ to 40. Lake Shore from 90¾ to 92¾. Northwestern common from 41 to 41¾, Ohio and Mississippi from 18¾ to 19¾, Michigan Central from 59¾ to 60¾, Illinois Central from 96 to 98¾, Western Union from 67¾ to 68 and Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred from 24¾ to 25. Other changes unimportant. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 116,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Erie, 16,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwestern, 5,500 Pacific Mail, 14,500 St. Paul, 8,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 10,000 Western Union and 8,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	67¾	Do. preferred	65¾
Pacific Mail	19¼	Toledo & Wabash	33½
Adams Express	108	Do. preferred	90
Wells-Fargo Ex	86	Ft. Wayne	102
American Ex	61	Chicago & Alton	101
U. S. Express	72	Do. preferred	110¼
New York Central	113	Terre Haute	5¾
Erie	19¾	Do. preferred	16
Do. preferred	36	Ohio & Mississippi	19¾
Harlem	138¼	Indiana Central	4
Do. preferred	138	Hannibal & St. Joe	19¼
Mich. Central	60¾	Del. & Lack	118½
Lake Shore	61¾	Atlantic & P. Tel.	18¾
N. J. Central	107¾	Central Pac. bonds	104¼
Rock Island	106¾	Union Pacific stock	63
Illinois Central	98¾	Union Pac. bonds	104½
Cleve. & Pitts	95¾	Do. land grants	103½
Northwestern	41¾	Mariposa	8
Do. preferred	81	Do. preferred	18½
St. Paul	39¾	Missouri Pacific	14¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	122¾	New 5's	118½
5-20's, 1865	118½	10-40's, registered	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	118¾	10-40's, coupons	119¾
5-20's, 1867	121¾	Currency 6's	126
5-20's, 1868	122¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42¾	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, new	42	Missouri 6's	104
Virginia, new	36		

LONDON, April 1, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on account of the week is £200. Rate of discount in open market on three months' bills 5% per cent., being ¾ per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 94 5-16; for account 94 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do '65, old, 106; new 5's 106¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 101; Erie 17¾; preferred 28.

The closing quotations of the Mining Exchange has been further increased by the cessation of the export demand usually experienced in the spring, and the current low quotations fail to excite any speculative feeling at home. An accumulation of stocks has therefore occurred, and the markets generally remain inactive. Coffee has declined one to two shillings per hundred weight, except for the fine colony plantation Ceylon, which sold readily at nearly last week's prices. Lower qualities remain dull. Moderate sales of sugar have been effected. Crystallized West Indies and refining unite the demand for refined shows improvement, but is quiet, but prices are generally supported. Exchange to-day remained firm to the close, a fair amount of business was transacted. The tendency was favorable. Home railwayed all forms government securities in south there is speculative feeling, except for buying Americans, were strong. Egyptian securities were dull and irregular. Investments were neglected and discount quiet.

LIVERPOOL, April 1.—The cotton market was very active until the latter half of the week, since which time prices for American descriptions have declined materially. Quotations to-day: Surats are unchanged, some classes of Egyptian are higher. There has been only a moderate inquiry for Brazilian, and prices are in favor of buyers, excepting Maranham, which is held higher. The speculative demand has been smaller than for the previous weeks of March. Speculators have also taken less, but exporters have continued to purchase freely. Holders have shown no disposition to meet the views of buyers, especially on Thursday and Friday; they are, however, not disposed to press sales, seeming to have confidence in present values. Some lots bought recently on speculation, are reselling and much of the weakness apparent Thursday and Friday is probably referable to this cause. Futures were moderately active early in the week, with prices 3-32d. to 5-64. better than at the close yesterday, when the market was weak and the demand light.

PARIS, April 1.—Rentes 82 francs, 40 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 1.—United States bonds—New 5's 101½.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Gold 114@114¼. Sight ¼ per cent. premium. Sterling—Bankers' 485@500.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, April 1, 1876. }

The last day of the week and the first of the month was marked by some improvement in the condition of general trade, amounting in the aggregate to a relatively good volume. The improvement was largely due to the pleasant weather which brought out buyers, and encouraged trade under the belief that spring had come, resulting in increased business in such departments of trade as dry goods, notions millinery and fancy goods, boots and shoes hardware, &c., while in such lines as groceries, provisions and produce the tone was improved, and trade was steady. The dull period the market was in the grain trade, which is thought will be enlivened somewhat by the increased movement, which may be expected to result from the improved condition of the country roads next week. Petroleum was firm and active with a fractional advance. It values the movements were not very decided, and while there were one or two minor alterations, none of them require especial mention.

The New York *Herald* makes the following review of the condition of trade circles in that city during the past week :

The commercial situation at the present writing is much like what it was last week and as it has been for several weeks; yet we remark a gradual improvement in some quarters both in the movement of merchandise and in the general tenor of the market—hardly perceptible from one day to another, perhaps, but, for mercantile community have about given up all idea of any possible help from the sent of the national government; indeed, they have more to dread from the law-breakers who threaten trouble, than to look from the lawmakers who do nothing, and so things commercial, as well as things financial, drifting with the tide of hindrance. Business, accordingly, slow the country over, and the chief commercial centers are about as lifeless as the smaller places. Here the wheels of commerce revolve, it is true, but so slowly and unsatisfying as to indicate the total decay of all stop. In some departments a fairish trade has been in progress, but on the whole merchants have seen but little in the week to encourage the hope of any considerable activity in the early day. Some attractive features have been presented to certain branches of business, notably the opening of some of the larger retail dry goods houses, but the influence of these scarcely extends beyond their own counters, and is wholly destitute of influence in the general wholesale merchandise markets, nearly all of which have remained quiet during the entire week. Hardware has ruled dull all through the week, although to-day was the season that about as much business has been done during the last week in March as there was during the last week in February. Groceries and shoes have moved slowly. Dry goods have been both active and irregular. In some cases a fairly good business has been reported, to others abnormal quietude obtained, notwithstanding the fact that prices are generally over so low as they are now in many instances. Drugs have been sought after to a fair extent only, and many dollars upon the market dull and monotonous, all but nominal. So far as the great staple articles of produce are concerned the trade has been slow. In some the transactions have been fair "for the times," but their volume is decidedly out of gear with that isn't saying much. There was never less speculation than now, and nearly all there is centers around a few commodities. There has been some speculation to-day in provisions, and wheat has also been dealt in, but apart from these the transactions of the week have been for the most part limited to what are termed "legitimate" wants of the trade and for shipment. Breadstuffs have moved slowly all through the week, and probably materially so to-day. Futures were moderately active early in the week, with prices 3-32d. to 5-64. better than at the close yesterday, when the market was weak and the demand light.

PARIS, April 1.—Rentes 82 francs, 40 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 1.—United States bonds—New 5's 101½.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1.—Gold 114@114¼. Sight ¼ per cent. premium. Sterling—Bankers' 485@500.

Week ending	Mar. 11.	Mar. 18.	Mar. 25.	April 1.
Flour, bbls	10,390	11,871	4,559	6,173
Apples, bbls	1,320	1,896	991	691
Cheese, lbs	904	145	293	76
Whisky, bus	2,570	7,412	4,794	9,939
Wheat, bus	10,280	8,843	4,399	3,290
Corn, bus	13,882	7,990	9,226	7,140
Rye, bus	1,035	5,877	1,112	2,090
Oats, bus	11,441	18,036	10,947	14,033
Butter, pkgs	818	904	844	597
Bacon, pcs	3,723	6,784	4,138	10,304
Bacon, lbs	306,283	383,596	396,405	
Potatoes, bus	4,713	3,708	5,333	7,916
Hay, bales	2,155	1,724	610	1,672

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small lots, dealers obtain an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market still continues to show a stagnant feeling with little doing and receipts in comparatively small volume. Prices are without material alteration. Wheat was steady, with a moderate inquiry from millers for prime grades. We quote Michigan white at $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red winter $1 30@1 31; amber $1 36 @1 39; Northwestern red $1 38@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 16@1 22; rejected do bought at 90c; no quality; a quiet feeling prevails in spring wheat, No. 1 rul ing at $1 32@1 33; Northwestern firm with quotations made in one or two instances above our figures. The stock is small, but some dealers think that the spring market has been reached for the present, and look for more ease next week. Should warm weather set in increased supplies may be expected. We note a sale of 1 car yellow at 60c. We quote mixed at 56@57c for ear and 55@56c for shelled; No. 2 yellow at 58@59c for ear and 57@58c for shelled; prime new ear 55@56c for yellow. Oats show no advance as yet, but expected. Shellers are firm and confident to do so. some dealers are holding their supply out of market in expectation of an advance which does not come. We note a sale of 1 car light-mixed at 41c. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohioat 40@41c; white do at 42@43c; Western white 43@45c. Barley was in moderate inquiry, and in a steady feeling. Canada is held at $1 10@1 20 ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 06@1 10; common to prime 80@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 80@82c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail and canal, in on the New York canals and the lakes, was as follows at the undermentioned dates:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
Mch. 25, '76	16,023,022	5,817,194	3,286,220	1,470,167	397,250
Mch. 18, '76	16,442,819	6,105,852	3,301,285	1,044,977	384,113
Mch. 11, '76	16,853,96	6,371,852	3,266,321	1,061,258	413,142
Mch. 4, '76	17,034,278	6,464,403	3,260,037	1,061,258	420,425
Feb. 26, '76	17,034,278	6,389,391	3,228,314	2,151,296	431,297
Feb. 19, '76	17,026,498	6,294,848	3,226,285	2,225,057	425,057
Mch. 26, '75	11,877,622	8,238,001	2,388,474	862,161	92,984

FLOUR—Trade was active to-day, and one or leading houses reported the stock closely sold up to their light, being 5,173 barrels for the week. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $7 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The jobbing trade of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Iron brands of winter white wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; Pittsburgh $7 25@7 50. Those patents $8 50@9 00; red win er white flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 00@6 25; self-rising $6 50@6 75; in packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 25 ₱ bbl; Rye flour $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 1¼@1¾c ₱ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

HAY—The receipts are somewhat increased, this week being 1,772 bales. Values are steady and unchanged. We quote upland prairie at $13 00@16 00 ₱ ton; No. 1 timothy $18 00@20 00; No. 2, $17 00@18 00.

MILL FEED—The supply is firm and the market is steady. We note a sale of 1 car bran at $15 00. We quote bran firm at $16 00@17 00 ₱ ton; seconds and shipstuffs $18 00@19 00; middlings and chopped feed $21 00@23 00.

Country Produce.

APPLES—There is a firm market with only a moderate supply of choice good ₱ bbl fruit. Receipts for the week were 691 barrels, a slight falling off from last week. Values are strong at $5 00@5 25 per barrel for choice; prime $4 25 @4 75 per barrel; mixed lots at $3 50@4 00; fancy $4 00 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is weak and lower. We quote business in a jobbing way at 6@6½c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—The demand was sluggish. Values were rather easy but quotably unchanged. We quote prime white navy from first hands at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel; jobbing way $1 20@1 25.

BEESWAX—The inquiry was only moderate. We quote at 30@33c ₱ pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market was dull and depressed. Sales were made in a jobbing way at $3 50 ₱ cwt, and quotations were given on round lots at $3 25@3 35 ₱ cwt.

BUTTER—The pleasant weather and the increasing supply made the market easy to-day, and while there was no quotable decline, the tendency was in that direction. New lots of extra choice table sold up to 42c, but as a general rule 40c was considered a full price. Receipts by rail are light. Prices are firm during the week. We quote the best qualities of gilt-edged family at 38@40c ₱ lb; prime to choice 32@36c; common to fair rules at 25@30c.

CIDER—There is a rather quiet ma rket. We quote at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—There is a steady market with a light supply. Prices are firm at $15 00@ 16 00 ₱ barrel, as to quality and condition; $5 00 ₱ crate.

CHEESE—The trade in cheese is rather quiet with only a jobbing business doing and the movement slow but steady. No quotable alterations in values can be noted, receipts are unimportant. We quote jobbing prices as follows: New York Goshen 14½@15c; prime Ohio factory 13½@14c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—The demand is light and wholly of a jobbing character. We quote: Apples, sun-dried 5@5½c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 11@12c; peeled 19@ 20c. Blackberries, 9@9½c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25 @26c. Huckleberries 8@9c.

EGGS—The supply continues ample but the market is a little firmer. We quote at 14@ 15c per dozen for strictly fresh.

FURS—We quote prime 1874's at 18@20c ₱ lb; medium 15@17c; low grades nominal.

HONEY—The supply is large with a fair demand. We qu ote at $3 00@4 00 ₱ barrel in a jobbing way; $2 50@3 00 in round lots.

MOLASSES—New domestic honey is steady at 25 @28 ₱ lb. California is quoted at 30c ₱ lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—Receipts are fair and the market is easy; quoted at $1 00@1 10 per gallon jug. Maple sugar weak at 10@11c per pound.

NUTS—Peanuts are in fair jobbing request; prime White Tennessee nuts are quoted at 6@6½c; according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at 4@4½c ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 30@40c ₱ bushel; chestnuts at $4 00 ₱ bushel. Pecans are in limited demand and in light stock at 10@12c.

ONIONS—There is a slow but steady demand with values wholly unchanged. We quote at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bushel.

POULTRY—The market is quiet. We quote dressed chickens in a jobbing way at 9@10c; prime 8@9c; geese nominally 8@10c; live chickens by the coop 70@80c per pair; on the wharf 75c per pair.

POTATOES—The receipts for the week were 7,916 bushels—an increase on the average of the past months. Values are easy, under the increased supply, with prospects of more coming, but could hardly be said to be quotably lower. We quote sound lots in a jobbing way at 60@65c per bushel; peachblows; 50@52c for Peerless and Early Rose. Sales were made from store at 58@62c ₱ bushel for prime peachblows. Sweet potatoes were jobbing in a small way at $3 50 ₱ bushel.

SEEDS—The feeling was firm with a limited supply. We quote cloverseed at $10 25@10 50 in a jobbing way, and $10 00@10 15 in round lots; timothy seed is quoted at $2 50@2 60 ₱ bushel; flaxseed $1 45 in round lots; $1 50@1 60 in a small way; onion seed $1 50@1 60 ₱ bush.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make, No. 2, at 25c ₱ gallon.

Provisions.

A fair activity prevails among the wholesale provision houses, with firm values prevailing. The receipts of the past week were liberal, being 10,264 pieces and 463 tierces for the past week.

BACON—There was a steady feeling at quotations which are as follows: Shoulders 10½@ 10¾c ₱ pound; short rib sides 12½@12¾c; sugar sides 13c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14½c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 13c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10½@10¾c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—The market is strong with a marked upward tendency. We quote prime steam lard in tierces at 14¾@14¾c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 14¾ @15c; in buckets 15¾@15¾c ₱ lb. Refined lard in tierces 14½@15c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 15¼ @15¾c ₱ lb; in buckets 15¾@16c ₱ lb. We quote a revision of the following rates in packages which we give as follows: In 3-lb cadties 17¾c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cadties 17¼c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 17¾c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 17¼c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra winter-strained at $1 10 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 95c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 75c; miners' oil, extra, 60@65c; No. 1, 50@55c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9½@10c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is strong, the ruling prices being $24 00@24 50 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 9¼@10c ₱ lb; country do 8½@9c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 12½@13c; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 11@12c.

Groceries.

The grocery trade was moderately active among the leading wholesale and jobbing houses to-day. Coffees continued firm under strong Eastern advices, while sugars were steady and unchanged. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A	10 c
Prime Rio	22 c	Standard B	10 c
Good Rio	21 c	Do. extra C	9½c
Ordinary Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel.	9½c
Roasted Coffees.		Golden C	9 c
Rio, in papers	27@28c	Crushed	11 c
21 grades do	24@26c	Powdered	11½c
Mix, in bulk	23@25c	Granulated	11½c
Java, in papers	33@35c	Confectioners' A	11 c
Java, in bulk	33 c	Confectioners' A, finishing	10½c
Teas.		*Syrups.*	
Young Hyson	45@80c	Choice fair do	9 c
Imperial	50@75c	Prime do	10 c
Japan	46@60	Molasses.	
Oolong	45@60	Strp'y ch. N. O.	60@70c
Fancy	1 00	Prime do	55c
Souchong	35@60	Good	45c
Starch.	₱ lb	*Syrups.*	
Pearl	4½@4½c	Ex. white drips	70c
Silver-gloss	5½@6c	Sugar drips	65c
Corn	10½c	Choice drips	60c
Rice.		*Spices.*	
Choice Carlin	7½c	Cloves	37 c
Patna	8 c	Cassia	33@34 c
Rangoon	7 c	Alspice	17 c
Louisiana	6½@7 c	Pepper	30@31c
Soda.		*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	Irish soap, 'Mother's'	5 c
Bi-carb, in 10 lb pkgs	5½c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 c
Bi-carb, in 1 lb papers	7 c	Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 c
Candles.		Gold do	6 50
Star, full weight	17 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	4½c
Sperm	35@40c	Common family	3½c
Mould	11@12 c	California, ₱ box	4½ 20

CANNED GOODS—The trade is steady at the following current rates:

2 lb Bartlett pears	$3 00	2 lb blackberries	$2 30
2 lb common pears	2 00	2 lb damsons	1 60
2 lb pineapple	2 00	2 lb white cherries	2 75
2 lb quinces	2 00	2 lb red cherries	2 30
2 lb peaches	2 50	2 lb strawberries	2 00
2 lb strawberries	2 00	2 lb green gages	2 30
2 lb Lima beans	1 50	2 lb egg plums	2 30
2 lb string beans	1 50	2 lb damson plums	2 30
2 lb Winslow's corn	2 25	2 lb peaches	1 75
2 lb peas	1 50	2 lb pie peaches	1 60
2 lb tomatoes	1 65	3 lb pie peaches	1 90

TOBACCO—The current rates are as follows:

Manufactured		Six Twist	43@50c
Spun roll	60@63c	Smoking—Gran	
Black Navy	50@55c	Solid	50@75c
Black Tents	53@58c	*Leaf Tobacco*	
Louisville Navy	60@70c	Western lea—	
Louisville Cav	65@70c	wrappers	15@20c
Virginia Navy	53@58c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Twist	53@58c	West'n leaf wrappers	15@20c
Virginia Cav	53@58c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Thick	60@63c	Conn. (choice)	
Flounders	60@70c	wrappers	60@70c
Bright pounds	63c@1	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black Cigarettes	53@58c	Havana wrappers	$1 50@2 00
Rough & Ready	65@85c	Havana fillers	60c@1 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut	55@60c	Penn'a. seed	15@20
Cut and Dry	33@42c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Seed & Havana	30@ 40
Black Snuff	60@65c	Havana	60@150

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. We note a slight decline in cocoa-nuts. We quote as follows: Layer raisins, new ₱ box, $3 00; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, new, 14@16c ₱ lb. Sultanas 18c. Dates, loose, 8c ₱ lb. Currants 8c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Princes 27c; do Jordan 35c; Ivica 25c; do shelled 38c. Cocoa-nuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c; Brazil nuts 10c; Pecans 12c; Barcelona do. Macaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $5 00. Oranges $5 00 ₱ box. Coccanuts $5 50 ₱ hundred.

Petroleum—Weekly Review.

April 1.—The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, ₱ pipe line and railroad, with a comparison table for previous years; also the exports of refined eastward by the various railroads:

Roads.	Rcts. crude, Pipe Line. Bbls.	Exp. crude, R. R. Bbls.	Exp. R. R. Bbls.
Monday, March 27	983	660	2,225
Tuesday, March 28	2,277		4,553
Wednesday, March 29	702		4,553
Thursday, March 30	1,000		1,500
Friday, March 31	1,200		810
Saturday, April 1		660	13,395
Total for week	3,211		187,467
Since Jan. 1	208,246		1,750,000
To April 3, 1875	205,360	660	209,582
Same time 1875	107,962		23,203
Same time 1874	99,364	23,750	24,000
Same time 1873	48,000	11,891	149,499
Same time 1872	222,884	24,000	24,000
Same time 1871	200,372	24,199	96,251
Same time 1870	210,052	24,000	96,251
Same time 1869	107,364	17,526	66,972
Same time 1868	222,317	16,092	60,359

SATURDAY.

CRUDE—The market opened to-day at the following: United and Conduit $2 08¾; Union $2 05; Empire after opening the same; became quite strong and the figures advanced 1¼c all around. In the afternoon the meeting of favorable news from New York was confirmed, and sellers' options were freely bid for at m arket prices, and some sales of buyers' option April was made at $2 13¾. Later in the afternoon there was a further slight advance in prices while Tunnesse ruled at 65@66c; according to quality; Virginia 75@86c; shellbarks are easy at 4@4½c ₱ bushel; walnuts depressed at 30@40c ₱ bushel; choice spring at $1 06@1 10; common to prime 80@90c. Rye is quiet and easy at 80@82c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is deared.

Cur Removal.

Patrons and friends of the COMMERCIAL will please remember that we have removed to No. 70 Fifth avenue, Carr's Iron Block, where all will be welcomed.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 17th. Send for catalogue to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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The County Treasurership.

Samuel Kilgore, Esq., the present incumbent of the County Treasurer's office, on Saturday filed his answer in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, to the writ of *quo warranto* issued against him at the instance of the Attorney General. The main points in the answer are the same as those in the answer to the writ issued at the suggestion of Mr. Murray. The case will probably be argued this week.

Alleged Conspiracy Against Shippers.

On Saturday, the preliminary papers in two cases against the Pennsylvania and the Allegheny Valley Railroad Companies for forming a conspiracy against the interests of shippers in the matter of freights, were filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1. The plaintiffs in one case are Thomas Jackson and Robert Jackson, partners as Jackson Bros., and in the other, W. M. Kunhall. Messrs. M. W. Acheson and D. T. Watson are plaintiffs' attorney in both cases

A Hitch Among School Directors.

George W. Day and John Varnotin filed a petition in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 for a writ of *quo warranto* on John O. S. Golden and Joseph McNaughton, to show cause by what authority they exercise the office of School Directors of the Tenth ward, Allegheny. The plaintiffs claim that the defendants hold the offices illegally. A rule was granted on defendants to show cause why the writ should not be granted, returnable on the 12th inst.

Locomotive Explosion.

Friday morning locomotive No. 90, on the Clearfield and Tyrone branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, exploded its boiler when near Sandy Ridge, killing three men and it is supposed fatally injuring a fourth. The names of the killed are William Miller, the engineer; I. C. Campbell and M. Shannon. The fireman, Harvey Waters, was badly scalded and will not expected to survive, but on Saturday he was reported in a better condition. The cause of the explosion will be known after an investigation by the officers of the company. The deceased were all married men and resided at Tyrone.

Alleged Perjury.

On Saturday, W. S. Gillen, in the office of S. C. McCandless, clerk of the United States District Court, preferred a charge of perjury against Wm. Rogers, Sr., of Leechburg, Armstrong county. The alleged perjury consisted in Rogers swearing on the 29th day of July, 1874, before Henderson E. Davis, a Notary Public, that he [Rogers] was a citizen of the United States. Also, at another time, that he had conceived a certain invention, when in fact he had not; that he dented having had a certain conversation with W. S. Gillen regarding the introduction of gas as a fuel into the mill, and also in conversation with Thos. J. Burchfield in relation to said invention. A warrant was placed in Marshal Hall's hands, and Mr. Rogers was arrested. He waived a hearing, and promptly gave bail in $2,000 for a hearing on Wednesday afternoon.

The Window Glass Association.

The Western Window Glass Manufacturing Association, comprising every manufacturer west of the Alleghenies, has been for two days in session at Cincinnati. We understand that the following action of general interest was taken:

Arranging to control production, fixing prices, limiting time of credits, and defining the relative position of jobbers, manufacturers and retailers, and abandoning the sale of glass in sheets.

The trade has for a long time been in an uncertain and depressed condition. The unanimous agreement of all the manufacturers will infuse confidence into the trade and assure dealers that the action taken will be firmly maintained.

Reduction in Freight Rates.

A New York paper says: A reduction has been made on fourth-class freight by the following railroads: Lake Shore, Baltimore and Ohio, New York Central, Pennsylvania Central and the Erie. This reduction was made to compete with the Grand Trunk Railway, on which the rates of freight have been lowered recently. The new rates affect only fourth-class freight, that is, meat in boxes, live stock, and flour and grain in bulk. The decrease will amount to about five per cent. on the price per 100 pounds in flour, grain and meats, and on live stock to about fifteen to twenty cents on the rate per 100 pounds. These reductions affect mainly freight passing from the West to the East, no reduction having been made on westward bound freight. It is claimed that the foreign demand for wheat is not great this spring, and hence rates of transportation must be lowered in order to encourage shippers.

The City Property.

A meeting of the Committee on City Property was held on Saturday evening, Mr. W. B. Hunter in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Neeb the present Committee on Unimproved Property was instructed to carry out the agreement made for removal of filth at the Point, provided that it remain only until the expiration of the contract.

Bids for building a case for papers in the City Assessor's office were received, as follows: Hughes & Dunn, $148; J. B. Chalmers, $396; W. W. Miller, $212; A. A. Patterson, $200; W. H. Graham, $255; John A. Natcher, $256; Getchell & Sand, $229. The contract was awarded to Hughes & Dunn, the lowest bidders.

Bids for roofing the Nineteenth ward Station House were next opened. William Mackey offered to do the job for $52, and Edwin Lare & Co. at $7 per square of ten feet.

The contract was awarded to Lare & Co.

The pay-roll of the City Hall employees, amounting to $370, and the general pay-roll, amounting to $303 62, were approved.

The committee then adjourned.

Rev. C. W. Smith.

At intervals during the past forty years, the writer has been attending meetings in the church which now stands on the corner of Smithfield and Seventh streets, and possesses a tolerable good recollection of many of the preachers who have occupied the pulpit in those years; We do not remember one, however, who made so favorable an impression on us, as the present, singly on the congregation, as did the reverend gentleman whose name is at the head of this article. Mr. Smith is probably thirty-five years old, is about six feet in height, and has a very intellectual countenance. He took his text from the first chapter and 10th verse of Proverbs: "My son, if sinners entice thee to sin, consent thou not." Smith is a fluent and eloquent talker, and judging, by the close attention given to his discourse, by one of the largest congregations which has assembled in Smithfield church for a long time. He certainly creates a very favorable impression, and it is to be hoped that his labors will be rewarded by large accessions to the church, and by increased zeal among the members.

The High School Controversy.

The following is given as the action taken by the High School committee on the subject of the government and conduct of the Commercial Department of the High school: "The Professor of Commercial Science shall have the right to inspect the under-instruction and the work of the pupils in the Commercial Department, and from time to time give such instruction to teachers and pupils as he may deem necessary to promote the efficiency of the department, and in case any radical defects shall exist therein, shall report the same to the principal of the High School, and such other his direction take efficient means to correct the same."

It is said that at the meeting of the Central Board James M. McEwen will present the following as a substitute: "The Professor of Commercial Science shall have charge of the Commercial Department and supervise the instruction and work of the pupils therein, and from time to time give such instruction to teachers and pupils as he may deem necessary to promote the efficiency of the department, for the success of which he shall be held responsible, under the general management of the principal of the High School."

Our Markets.

The Committee on Markets met on Saturday evening, Mr. Kerr in the chair.

Superintendent Caskey reported the receipts and expenditures of the market department during the month of March to be as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
Diamond market	$1,438 85
Fifth avenue market	139 00
South Side market	68 33
Fifth ward market	1 75
Total	$1,641 58

EXPENDITURES.	
Diamond market	$461 86
Fifth avenue market	68 64
South Side market	84 67
Fifth ward market	22 00
Total	$638 86

A committee appointed to confer with Mr. A Moser, architects, in reference to alterations in Salisbury hall, report that they agreed to furnish specifications for the sum of $25. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Flinn, W. J. Andrews, Danier, Schwarm and Reynolds, was appointed to investigate as to the proper changes needed in the hall.

The superintendent was instructed to ascertain the cost of separating the line of gas-pipe in the Diamond market, so that the city can get full control of the gas used there.

The superintendent was instructed to purchase a number of lamps for the South Side market.

After action relative to certain stalls and coffee-houses in the Diamond market, the committee adjourned.

THE PRISON BOARD.

Election of Officers and Board of Managers of the Workhouse.

A meeting of the Board of Prison Inspectors of the county was held Saturday morning, Judge Stowe in the chair.

Bills to the amount of $219 75 were presented and approved.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers and an election of a Board of Managers of the Allegheny County Workhouse. Hon. James P. Sterrett was chosen President of the Prison Board and Henry Warner, Esq., Secretary.

The members of the old Board of Managers of the Workhouse were unanimously re-elected, there being no opposition, as follows: Messrs. Hugh McNeil, G. W. Hallman, C. J. Schmitz, James Kelly and J. P. Fleming.

Judge Stowe, County Commissioner McClelland and Mayor Phillips were appointed as the Quarterly Committee for the ensuing year.

DISCRIMINATIONS IN FREIGHT.

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Committee — Instances Cited — The Prostrated Oil Trade—Appeal for the Free Pipe Bill.

The Committee on Railroads and Transportation of the Chamber of Commerce met on Saturday afternoon to consider the matter of freight discriminations and take suitable action thereon. Pursuant to call, a number of merchants, not members of the committee, appeared to state instances of discriminations against Pittsburgh and to further the object of the meeting.

Mr. Jared M. Brush, in the absence of the chairman, was chosen to preside, and Mr. H. Holdship acted as secretary.

Mr. A. Guckenheimer produced two freight receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the object of which was to show more plainly than words could do the discrimination in freight that is practiced to the detriment of Pittsburgh. By these receipts it was shown that the freight on five barrels of whisky shipped from Buffalo to Lock Haven, was $4 30, or eighteen cents per hundred weight, while the freight on *four* barrels, shipped from a house in this city to the same place, amounted to $11 92, or seventy-five cents a per hundred weight. By this it will be seen that the rate from Pittsburgh to Lock Haven is just four times as much as from Buffalo to Lock Haven.

OIL STATISTICS.

The Secretary read the following report:

Your committee appointed to obtain statistics in relation to the petroleum oil business of this district report as follows:

There are twenty-one oil refineries idle owing to fragile discrimination and combination.

The $2,000,000 are invested in the construction of the same.

The refining capacity of the twenty-one refineries is about 18,000 barrels of refined oil per week.

There will be required for this capacity, including the benzine product, the consumption per week of over 60,000 barrels, giving employment per day to 1,000 men.

Sixty thousand bushels of coal, giving employment per day to 100 men.

Three hundred tons of hoop iron, giving employment per day to 325 men.

Six tons of sulphuric acid, giving employment per day to 105 men.

Fifteen tons of glue, giving employment per day to sixty men.

Seven tons of paint, giving employment per day to five men.

$10,000 worth of chemicals, giving employment per day to five men.

Also requiring at the oil refineries 800 men, making an aggregate of 3,060 men directly employed, to which may be added a large number employed directly and remotely connected with the various branches of business enumerated above, as well as numbers of carpenters, masons, bricklayers, boilermakers, pump-makers and various other trades, who would have employment and profit if the oil refining business was in a prosperous condition.

The direct loss to our community in the unprosperous condition of this business cannot be estimated in any degree of precision but that it is a very large loss cannot be denied, when it is considered that petroleum is the third article in magnitude of the exports of this country, and that the largest part of this business properly belongs to this city and vicinity by reason of geographical position and unequaled facilities for cheap work and fuel. If these oil refineries were in operation as they have been in the past, and it is self-evident they would be now except for railroad discriminations and combinations forcing the business out of its natural channel, it would put in active circulation the sum of $20,000 per week, for oil is a staple article and paid for as soon as delivered for export.

We deem that the shipment of crude oil to Pittsburgh and the consequent shipment of refined oil eastward has been decreasing in an alarming ratio. For instance, the receipts by rail in 1875 were about 1,500,000 barrels; in 1874 were about 800,000 barrels, and in 1875 were only about 550,000 barrels. And the receipts by river, in barges, in somewhat like proportion. To this connection we may mention that the members of this committee were on a committee who had an interview some weeks ago with Mr. John Scott, President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, who expressed much sympathy in relation to the condition of the oil trade in Pittsburgh and the commarative inactivity of his road. As the above comparison of the foregoing figures very clearly shows, he had good reason to complain; he declared in the interview, "I see where the situation, and see if any means could be suggested to remedy it; he stated that he would be willing to carry the crude oil to Pittsburgh for fifteen cents per barrel, the present charge being thirty-five cents, but intimated that it was not in his power to make any change in the rate without authority from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He certainly was impressed with the fact that the depression in the oil business here could and ought to be remedied, but was beyond his control. We mention this fact, as a large number of our citizens having no connection with the oil business are directly interested in this matter, having a large pecuniary interest in seeing that this road has a paying business in order that it may meet its obligations of indebtedness held by them, and its main source of revenue being from the oil business.

Mr. Scott also states that the officers and employes of his road, from the highest to the lowest, were not permitted to be engaged or connected in operations or business protects whereby their position with the company could be used to their personal advantage. In contrast with this, we would call attention to the various operations and business enterprises in the way of transportation companies and oil combinations, prejudiced and in direct opposition to the oil trade of Pittsburgh, in which the officers and employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies are sharers in the profits, both directly and indirectly.

Without further comment we submit our report and ask to be discharged.

PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1876.

On motion of Mr. McKelvey the report was accepted and the committee discharged, with thanks from the chairman for the prompt manner in which the information had been secured.

Mr. Holdship stated that Pittsburgh parties were not the only ones who suffered in consequence of the prostration of the oil business, and that the Cleveland House engaged in refining, who did not happen to be in the ring, also felt the pressure of the prevailing evil.

Mr. McKelvey moved that "copies of the newspapers containing the report be sent to our representatives at Washington and Harrisburg, in order that they might see for themselves the outrage to which the oil business was stagnated by railroad discriminations. Carried.

PROPOSITION TO THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Hr. J. H. Walter stated that the petitions asking the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to pass a law prohibiting discriminations by railroad companies would be ready for circulation by Monday.

The same gentleman, as a representative of the oil trade, reported that in an effort to ad just the difference between the oil men and Colonel Scott, the former made one proposition which was declined by Mr. Scott, accompanied a request that they should make another propoeition which should come nearer his views, and pledged himself to him that he would personally act upon it, they revised their proposition, made a new one and Mr. Pugh submitted it to Mr. Scott personally. After waiting a reasonable length of time they sent a telegram to him, asking a reply; some days later they again asked some answer to their message, but up to this time he has declined to reply, notwithstanding the messages and communications were couched in respectful terms.

After some discussion this matter was dropped for the time being and Mr. Holdsnip offered the following, which was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That our representatives in Harrisburg be requested to use all efforts in their power to have passed the Free Pipe bill now pending in the House, and also, if possible, to have a joint committee appointed to investigate the Pennsylvania railroad company in regard to the alleged freight discriminations.

Mr. Walters suggested the propriety of calling a mass-meeting for the purpose of awakening the interest of the people on the subject of freight discriminations.

Mr. Brush stated that the matter could be brought up, if considered necessary, in the morning hour of the Chamber to-day, and there being no other business before the committee the meeting adjourned.

TEST CASES.

"Unlawful and Unjust Discriminations" in the Transportation of Oil.

By the following, clipped from the Cleveland *Evening News*, it will be seen that some oil dealers of that city have determined to have a judicial decision on the right of railroad corporations to discriminate in favor of certain persons in the transportation of oil to the seaboard:

Yesterday four suits were commenced in the Common Pleas Court against the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company, for sums aggregating $125,000. The parties plaintiff are Schofield, Schurmer & Teagle, and Hanna, Chapin & Co., each firm bringing two cases Of the former firm, one petition is against the Lake Shore company alone, and one other against the Lake Shore and New York Central and Hudson River Roads together, the suit against the latter being for $40,000, and against the latter for $10,053. Of the latter firm, the suit against the Lake Shore Road is for $50,000, and against the Lake Shore and New York Central and Hudson River Railroads combined for the same sum. The actions are brought for "unlawful and unjust discriminations, partialities and preferences made and practiced by said defendants against said firm of Schofield, Schurmer & Teagle, and Hanna, Chapin & Co., and in favor of the Standard Oil Company, enabling the said Standard Oil Company to obtain, to a great extent, the monopoly of the oil and naptha trade of Cleveland."

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ALLEGHENY POLICE COMMITTEE.

Meeting Saturday Night—The Case of Patrolman Williams Considered—Chief Ross Vindicated, &c., &c.

The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting Saturday evening. The Chairman, Mr. Heagy, being absent, Mr. Knox was called to the chair.

MAYOR'S REPORT.

Clerk Crawford presented the report of the Mayor for the month of March, as follows:

Arrests—Burglary, 1; cruelty to animals, 2; disorderly conduct, 29; drunkenness, 55; larceny, 23; professional thieves, 3; receiving stolen goods, 4; selling liquor on election day, 1; selling liquor on Sunday, 3; selling liquor to minors, 8; suspicious characters, 8; vagrancy, 18; vicious conduct, 1; violation of city ordinances, 7; total, 206.

Dispositions—Committed to jail on summary conviction, 35; to Workhouse, 22; to Reform School, 1; committed for trial in the Criminal Court, 22; continued, 5; discharged, 56; entered bond, 11; escaped, 1; paid fines, 44; withdrawn, 9.

Receipts.—Committment receipts, $15 00; disorderly conduct, $107 00; drunkenness, $15 00; police fees, $22 75; violating city ordinances, $25 00; total, $186 75.

THE CASE OF PATROLMAN WILLIAMS.

The case of Patrolman Williams, laid over at a former meeting, was taken up. The facts in this case, briefly stated, are that a driver on a street railway stole some articles from a conductor named Johnson, and escaped to Philadelphia. Williams undertook to bring back the thief to Johnson would raise the money to defray his expenses, agreeing to return the same when he received his assets from his county. Johnson gave Williams thirty-five dollars, with which he brought back the criminal, and after his conviction the patrolman got his costs. Johnson, having left the city, assigned his claim to Mr. Bruebacher, and refused to collect the same have been fruitless. Mr. B. complained to the Mayor, who after looking into into the matter, adjudged that Williams was indebted to Johnson to the amount of twelve dollars. Mr. B. then appealed to the committee.

Officer Williams appeared before the committee and made a statement to this effect: Last winter, during an icy spell, the Mayor had instructed him to take possession of all sleds found in use by the boys on a certain part of his beat, as the practice of coasting was being carried to such an ext ene in the place in question that his action was necessary to protect the lite and limbs of citizens. He took two sleds, and one of them happened to belong to Mr. Bruebacher's son. Mr. Bruebacher afterward sued him for larceny, but made nothing of the case, and since then has entertained a bitter spite against him. His present action he characterized as a piece of spite work. He went on to state that the mileage turned out to be greater than he and Johnston had calculated on, but not so great as he would have claimed had it not been for the intermeddling of Johnston and his friends. After his return from Philadelphia, Officer Miller had told him, that counting the mileage at twenty cents a circular mile, the amount would be about thirty dollars and some cents, and advised him to file his bill of costs for this amount. He had done so. He claimed between himself and Johnston had had its origin in this. He had told Johnston that he could do better by him than he had expected; that instead of paying him $11 mileage he could pay him $20, less his lawyer's fee, which would be worth to him to serve himself. Then, he said, Johnston became angry, and swore that he would get even with all. His words ensued, and Johnston and his friends after that kept telling him every day that he had compromised himself. He claimed only entitled to half that amount, and took the trouble to give Controller Wagner his views, who, in consideration, said that he found that by a new law he was only entitled to $3. He then sent in a supplementary bill, the latter had called him such names as he had never taken before, nor would take again. He then told him that he wouldn't pay him a cent of the money and had not done so.

After some discussion the committee decided to sustain the Mayor in his action, viz., in deciding that Williams is indebted to Johnston in the sum of about $12.

CHIEF ROSS.

In reference to the matter of Chief Ross, Col. Bayne, who was the only one of the investigating committee present, said that he had searched the Criminal Court records to ascertain that the Allegheny Mayor's office made an excellent showing; that the present administration compared very favorably with any of the past. Another member of the committee, had examined the record of cases in which Chief Ross was prosecutor; there was nothing to be found against him. It would indicate that the Chief is inefficient or incompetent, the contrary he appears to well deserve the support and confidence of the Mayor. If the evidence had been otherwise, he, (the speaker), would have offered a resolution requesting him to resign.

Nether Mr. Cook, nor Mr. Hunter, the other members of the Investigation Committee, being present, the matter was laid over for future action.

A brief discussion was had in relation to the proposed abolishment of policemen's pay, from which it appeared that the committee were nearly all opposed to the measure.

Adjourned.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Robert E. Boyd, Pastor of Brookville M. E. Church.

BROOKVILLE, March 31, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Methodist Episcopal Church in this place has met with a severe loss in the death of Rev. Robert B. Boyd, their pastor.

Mr. Boyd was born in Girard, Erie county, on the 11th of September, 1830, and died on the 30th inst. He joined the Erie Conference at the session of 1857, and among the stations he filled besides Brookville, were Rockland and Oil City. He was assigned to this station during the session of the conference in 1873, and was therefore serving out his third year.

Mr. Boyd was an exemplary Christian and a zealous minister of God, and his death was such a one as was to be expected from the life he led. The day previous to his death he dictated his family to his bedside, and after dying father laid his hand successively on the heads of each of his children and left his blessing with them. The last day he lay in a semi-unconscious state, when his wife came into the room crying aloud. He opened his eyes, looked at his heart-broken companion and said, "All is well, all is well." Then Christ whispered peace to him the last time to the light of the sun. He preached Christ while living and in his death showed the victory through the faith he preached to others.

His remains were taken to the neighborhood where he was born, and there where his eyes first beheld the light, his body will rest until the resurrection.

A. P. H.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Ezra Jackson, debtor. Petition of McDonald & Jackson presented and bankruptcy proceedings directed. Creditors have been summoned to file a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

Frank Ardary, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Assignee's report presented and confirmed *nisi*, and order made for the sale of certain personal property at private sale.

Robert Potter, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Order made for a hearing on the 13th inst. and in the meantime restraining certain parties.

Thos. N. Miller, bankrupt. Examination of bankrupt extended from the 3d to the 12th instant, without prejudice to composition meeting.

Wharton Bros., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Order made allowing the Allemania Insurance Company to proceed and collect on a certain mortgage, and order made to sell on the 5th inst., and meantime restraining the Boatmen's Fire Insurance Company from performing certain acts.

A. G. Rowand, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order made directing the final examination of the bankrupt within ten days.

Common Pleas No 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The First United Presbyterian congregation of East Liberty filed a petition for a change of name to the Sixth United Presbyterian congregation of Pittsburgh.

In the matter of the assignment of A. D. Gerwig to George H. Love, the auditor's report was presented and confirmed.

The Court appointed George B. Dilworth and J. B. Dewitt appraisers in the matter of the voluntary assignment of Jesse H. Lippincott to George I. Whitney.

The argument list will be taken up in this court, this morning, and all cases will be disposed of when reached on first call.

Quarter Sessions—Judges Kirkpatrick and Ewing.

The *habeas corpus* case of Fannie Roberts, the woman who was recently committed to the Workhouse for sixty days, by Mayor McCarthy, in default of a fine of $100, for keeping a disorderly house, came up for argument. Messrs. Swearingen & Co., each firm appeared for the former firm, one petition is against the Lake Shore company alone, and one other against the Lake Shore and New York Central and Hudson River Roads together, the suit against the former being for $40,053, and against the latter for $10,053. Of the latter firm, the suit against the Lake Shore Road is for $50,000, and against the Lake Shore and New York Central and Hudson River Railroads combined for the same sum. The actions are brought for "unlawful and unjust discriminations, partialities and preferences made and practiced by said defendants against said firm of Schofield, Schurmer & Teagle, and Hanna, Chapin & Co., and in favor of the Standard Oil Company, enabling the said Standard Oil Company to obtain, to a great extent, the monopoly of the oil and naptha trade of Cleveland."

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GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

An Incendiary's Wicked Work—Twenty-two Buildings in Fairmont, W. Va., Destroyed, and Others Badly Damaged—Two Newspaper Offices in Ashes—Loss $125,000—Insurance About $30,000, Principally in Wheeling Companies—The Pennsylvania of Pittsburgh, Loses $4,000.

A dispatch to the COMMERCIAL from Fairmont, W. Va., received last night, says: A very destructive fire occurred here early this morning, twenty-two buildings being entirely destroyed and many others much injured. It originated between Swisher & Carpenter's store and Pendergast's saloon. The entire business block from Bridge street to Jefferson street, south side of Main street, and every building but two on the north side were burned; also a number of buildings along Bridge street. Following are the losses: Annie Turny, two buildings, $5,000; insured for $3,000; Fleming & Powell, proprietors of the *West Virginian*, $3,000; insured $1,000; J. E. Fleming, grocery, $2,500; insurance $1,000; Jas. O. Watson, building, $3,000; insurance $300; C. G. Hall, book-store and post-office, $2,500; insurance $1,200; J. M. Fleming, dwelling, $2,000; insurance $900; Mason & Van Zandt, millinery, $1,000; no insurance; Ella Loftus, millinery, $1,200; no insurance; Jane Laidley's heirs, building, $5,000; insurance $2,000; J. M. Fleming, hat and shoe store, $4,000; insurance $900; E. C. Kerr, shoe store, $3,000; insurance $1,300; John Schupbach, bakery, 3,000; insurance $1,800; Mrs. Fitzgerald, dwelling and notion store, $3,000; no insurance; Simon Abebout, hardware, $6,000; insurance $2,000; Hamilton & Nelson's building, $6,000; no insurance; O. R. Menear, furniture store; $3,000; no insurance; J. W. Latt, produce dealer, $3,000; no insurance; John Fisher, store and merchant shop, $3,000; no insurance; Francis Christy, tailor, $2,500; no insurance; F. W. Brock, merchant, $14,000; insurance $3,000; Thomas Pendergast, saloon, $2,000; no insurance; Swisher & Carpenter, merchants, $6,000; insurance $6,000; Dr. J. H. Brownfield, dwelling and office, $3,500; insurance $800; M. Chister, two dwellings and grocery, $5,000; no insurance; Parich Bean, furniture, $1,500; no insurance; Norman's photograph gallery, $1,000; no insurance; *Index* newspaper, W. P. Cooper, proprietor, $2,500; no insurance; M. M. Comerford, theatre, $5,000; insurance $1,500; C. B. Carney, drugs, $3,000; insurance $1,000; Chas. Corbin, cigars, $500; no insurance.

A number of other buildings were damaged to the extent of three or four thousand dollars. The total loss reaches fully $125,000; total insurance $70,800, divided as follows: Peabody, Wheeling, $3,300; Franklin, Wheeling, $2,000; German, Wheeling, $5,000; Fire and Marine, Wheeling, $3,000; Etna, Wheeling, $2,500; Citizens, Wheeling, $2,000; Panenil Hall, Boston, $1,000; Pennsylvania of Pittsburgh, $4,000; Hartford of Hartford, $1,800.

Thirteen families are rendered homeless. The disaster will prove a terrible shock to this unusually thriving place. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

A Perilous Position.

Notwithstanding the almost daily publication of frightful results of recklessness, some people, it seems, fail to profit thereby, and continue to be reckless. Saturday morning Mr William Scott, of the Twenty-third ward, while engaged in painting the residence of Hazlewood avenue, and noticing the local mail East approaching, concluded he had plenty of time to get over the crossing. While his attention was absorbed in this direction he failed to notice the through express West, which was following behind. When the latter supposed had passed, and would have been passengers, including Mr. Scott, were thrown on the other side of the track motioned him to stop. The express was running quite rapidly and Mr. Scott made a very narrow escape from instant death.

Alleged Malfeasance.

A bill in equity was filed in Common Pleas No. 1 on Saturday, by John Hammill *et al.* vs. J. B. Lyon *et al.*, in which the firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co., William M. Lyon & Co. and Lyon, Stewart & Co. are interested. It is alleged that in 1873 Lyon, Shorb & Co., and made general agent of the same, and while in that capacity used their name and signature, and by endorsing notes to the amount of $250,000. Which was used for his own personal benefit, and that the payment of these notes and obligations by the firm was unjust and burdensome. The court is asked to take such action as is necessary to protect the rightful heirs of the injured parties from unjustly suffering from this alleged malfeasance.

As Useful as a Pocket Handkerchief,

the Excelsior Pocket Tablet; copyrighted.

To Gentlemen

who desire to dress well, at a reasonable price, leave your orders with Henry Anderson, 68 Fifth avenue. All garments leaving this establishment are decidedly first class as regards fit and style, and the stock being all new and fresh, you run no risk of getting a suit of shop-worn goods.

If You Need a Cook Stove,

Ask you tinner for the Improved Domestic, manufactured by

JOHN B. HERRON & CO.,
291 Liberty street,
Pittsburgh.

There is no Better

Time to buy a Cook Stove than when you are moving, and there is no better Cook Stove to buy than the Improved Domestic Cabinet Range, manufactured by

JOHN B. HERRON & CO.,
291 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Not Removed.

Among the business houses endangered by the fire on Sunday, are those of Messrs. H. Lupton & Co., No. 354 Penn avenue, suffered severely; the firm, however, have not been compelled to move, and will be found in readiness to fill all orders with their customary promptness at the old stand. Continue to be solicited for slate and gravel roofing, or for furnishing roofing materials, also lining tank, &c.

The Domestic

Portable Range, manufactured by John B. Herron & Co., 291 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, is the most satisfactory Cooking Apparatus in the market.

The Cheapest Memorandum Made.

Excelsior Pocket Tablet; copyrighted.

If You Want a New Stove,

Call and buy the Improved Domestic Babinet Range, manufactured by

JOHN B. HERRON & CO.,
291 Liberty street,
Pittsburgh.

Just What You Want

to carry in your pocket, Excelsior Pocket Tablet. Try one and see.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Robbery of an Express Office.

CLEVELAND, April 1.—A special dispatch to the Cleveland *Leader* from Akron, Ohio, this morning, says the office of the United States Express Company was robbed last night of a large sum of money. The office of the company is in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad freight building. The express messenger and clerk sleep up stairs over the office; an inside stairway leads to the bedroom. The parties went to bed at eleven o'clock last night, and before retiring placed an iron bar across the door. This morning the clerk found that the key of the safe had been taken from his pocket during the night. He hurried below, where the safe was found open, with the key in the door. The robber had carried off $12,000 in cash and several sealed bags of money. The loss, it is thought, will amount to $25,000 or $30,000.

A Butcher Murdered.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—At five o'clock this morning Martin South, son of J. W. South, lessee and keeper of the Kentucky Penitentiary, was assassinated at his stall in the Frankfort (Ky.) market. The assassin shot him through a crack in the building and was within fifteen feet of his victim at the time. Mr. South died in five minutes. Walter Stevens, a prominent butcher, was arrested and lodged in jail on circumstantial evidence. Mr. South was an energetic and quiet citizen.

A Canadian Forger.

HALIFAX, April 1.—Archibald Patterson, Inland Revenue Inspector, has absconded. Before leaving he raised a large amount of money on notes of hand with forged indorsements, $8,000 worth of which are already known. The loss will fall on private parties, as there is no deficiency in the public funds as far as is known.

The St. Louis City Officials.

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—William H. Swift, Clerk of the City Council, is among those indicted yesterday. He is charged with perjury. It is expected that more indictments will be found in a day or two involving other city officials. The bribery charged in these cases is for receiving money in connection with the passage by the City Council of the charter of the Northwestern street Railroad, not the Cass avenue road, as previously stated.

Mob Law and Robbery in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, April 1.—On Thursday morning last the store of Hirsch Brothers, at Somerville, Tenn., was broken open by a party of disguised men, fifteen in number, who, after beating two of the Hirsches, tied ropes around their necks and dragged them through the streets for the entire family dressing them after discharging them should they remain there another night they would be killed. When the brave returned to their store they found that they had been robbed of $1,000. The citizens of Somerville on hearing of the outrage held a meeting and organized a committee to protect the Hirshs and to ferret out the parties engaged in the outrage. Various rumors are afloat as to the cause of these proceedings. The Hirshs say they know several of the parties, and it is hoped that they will all be arrested and punished. It was only by strong assurances by the citizens of protection that the Hirshs were induced to stay in the place.

Frauds on the Customs.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—A statement authorized on semi official authority asserts that frauds on the customs amounting to from five to seven million dollars per year have been perpetrated here. A large proportion of the smuggling is by way of Panama, dutiable merchandise being ostensibly shipped from here to New York and vice versa, but on the arrival of steamers at Panama other packages are substituted containing goods answering the description in the manifest. It is also stated that a large amount of Mexican wool enters the country free from duty, being landed on Catalina Island, off the southern coast, where there is a fine harbor and no custom officers, and then shipped here as the product of the island. It is estimated that by these and other means the Government is defrauded of nearly fifty per cent. of the revenue annually.

The more it sees of him the less it